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NG STORE FACTORY. ATCHELS, &C. repaired. 100 L. WHITNEY, JR. "Holman's Nature's ti-May 20.

RANGEMENT. stant, the Illustrated ide to Holiucsz, and as for the advance sub-This arrangement, the following the Hungshire at present, supply on tock. And they must alone must be respon-

h cash, postage paid, as is advanced. Let this be F. WELLS & CO. tf Mar.25 HT, ourt, (leading out of lourse of 24 lessons— tain particulars, May 27.

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Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a rest residual - Annual Ch

hieres and the Baron Breteuil, presented a me-

morial to the king in favor of the Protestants, the

result of which was an edict in the latter part of 1787, remitting all their more grievous burdens,

giving them the right of holding property, and le-galizing their marriages. Two years afterward

the National Assembly abolished every remaining

distinction, and declared that "all citizens being

equal in its eyes, are equally admissible to all

dignities," and that " no man should be disquali-

fied for his religious opinions." During the

reign of terror, and the darker periods of the rev-

olution, those professing the reformed faith had

their share of trials and persecutions in the war

that was madly waged against Christianity in ev-

ery form. But their oppressors in turn became

the objects of commiscration. Hundreds of priests were inhumanly butchered, and their pow-

er was broken, never to be fully regained. At

length, contemporary with the partial re-estab-lishment of the Catholic church by the famous

concordat of Napoleon, the consistories of the

Reformed Church were authorized with certain

nowers Sominaries for the education of Protestant clergy were established, lands and houses

were set apart for their worship, their ministers

were salaried by government, and those of Paris

received the decoration of the Legion of Honor.
The presidents of the consistories were invited to

attend at his coronation; and in answer to an ad-

dress of thanks presented by them at this period,

the emperor, in his usual spirited manner, replied

by stating, among other things, that the "empire

of the law ends when the indefinite empire of

conscience commences, and neither law nor

prince ought to violate this liberty," declared his

intention to maintain religious freedom, and con-

cluded by the memorable assurance, that if any

THE BEAUTIFUL LAND.

BY THOMAS MACKELLAR.

There is a land immortal, The beautiful of lands; Beside its ancient portal A sentry grimly stands. He only can undo it, And open wide the door; And mortale who pass through it, Are mortals never more.

That glorious land is heaven, And death the sentry grim; The Lord thereof has given The opening keys to him. And ransomed spirits sighing And sorrowful for sin, Do pass the gate in dying, And freely euter in-

Though dark and drear the passage Yet grace comes with the message, To souls that watch and wait: And, at the time appointed, A messenger comes down, And leads the Lord's anointed From th' cross to glory's crown.

Their sighs are lost in singing, They're blessed in their tears; Their journey beavenward winging, They leave on onen their fears. "We welcome thee," they cry; Their face with glory beameth, 'Tis life for them to die.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

Paris, July 1, 1846.

Rev. and Dear Sir,-Allow me to redeem a mise in a former communication, to devote a er to the reformed faith in this country. You aware, there is no part of Europe where the Holland, after a comparatively short struggle, ries. The edicts of kings, the thunders of the tican, the loss of all that was dear, the degration of wives and children, and death in its hake the constancy of its more faithful disciples a vain. It was a sacred fire, which all the powrs of earth could not quench. Occasionally, infeed, as its light seemed dimmed by the more carful floods of persecution, its enemies fancied the article acknowledging Catholicism as the reextinct; but it was only secreted in caves and ountain recesses, till the storm might pass,

in the thick groves and mountain fastnesses, and the indiscriminate wholesale massacres of his protracted conflict. The leading incidents are doubtless familiar to most Protestants. But ere may be some who, amid the political consions and stirring events of the last half cenary or more, have comparatively lost sight of body of Christians, so long and so wonrfully preserved. Let us then briefly review eir more recent history and their present pros-

During the early part of the reign of Louis XVI., the oppressive laws against those professing the reformed faith, which existed at the revoon of the Edict of Nantes, remained unrepeal-It is true that the statutes were so evidently tuel and unjust, that men could not always be nd to put them into execution. They were deprived of the most sacred rights of citizens. and with few exceptions, by sufferance, they still worshipped the God of their fathers by realth, in the fields and mountains. They were till excluded from every post of honor or emoluent, and from many of the ordinary avocations flife. One of the writers of the time, enumerating their grievances, states, that without a cerficate of being a Catholic, it was impossible to be a magistrate, barrister, physician, apothecary, notary, constable, fermier du roi, superintendent, keeper, clerk, employer, artist, bookseller, goldsmith or printer. At first they had been permitted peaceably to depart the kingdom; but when the crowds of exiles had become too great to suit the views of Louis XIV., they had been sent to the galleys for attempting to emigrate, and furbidden to sell their property.

At length the descendants of Protestants had been universally disinherited; as if to outrage the strongest and dearest ties, their wives and children had been decreed illegitimate. A century of these oppressions had nearly rolled by, when, in the providence of that Being who sometimes pennits the "wrath of man to praise him," help ame from an unexpected source. The first laks in the chain that bound His children, were roken by the declared enemies of the Savior .-Voltaire, Rousseau, and D'Alembert appeared .-Caring little for the weapons with which they fought, they powerfully upbraided the reigning church with her cruelty. Strangely enough, ey became the champions of religious freedom. Protestant, falsely charged with a heinous me, had been inhumanly executed, and a voice adignation was raised that startled France and ope. Men dared to speak. Light began to dawn, and eloquent intercessors in high places were enlisted. "If," said one of these, (Rulhieres,) "there has existed for thirteen hundred ears a nation celebrated for all the arts of peace d war, whose examples have been a lesson to st surrounding nations, which has presented to whole world the model of gentle manners, moderate opinions, and the social virtues of extreme civilization—a nation which has first infroduced in the principle of government the horfor of slavery, which has declared slaves free as soon as they enter its frontiers; yet in the mean me, if the twentieth part of its citizens retained force and imprisoned in these frontiers have nained without a church, without civil possesas, without the rights of citizens, without wives gh married, without heirs though fathers, if could not, without publicly profaning the reon of the country, or openly disobeying the s, neither be born, nor marry, nor live, nor e, what shall we say of this nation?" Public lion spoke too loudly to be resisted. The il-

trious Malesherbes, in connection with M. Rul-

For the Herald and Journal.

THE LONE MOTHER.

Nay, do not grieve Lone mother, that thy children all are sleeping So sweetly, e'er thou to thy rest hast gone; And thou awhile a weary watch art keeping, All, all alone.

Would it seem meet, Fond mother, thou unto thy rest shouldst go And leave thy little ones, all sad and lone, While the night cometh, and the cold winds blow Around their home ?

Would'st thou not sleep More sweetly, mother, with thy children round thee, Each pillowed by thy care and laid at rest? And that sweet bud whose tendrils so have bound thee, Upon thy breast?

Thou soon shalt sleep,
And, mother, when the morn again is breaking, Would it not joyous seem to thy glad eyes, To have thy children greet thee at thy waking In paradise.

Then do not grieve r, that thy obildren all are sleeping, While thou in weariness art toiling on: Thou soon shalt rest with them; thy toil and weeping Will then be done.

For the Herald and Journal.

PRAYER.

Math. 6:6: " But thou, when thou prayest, enof his successors should forget these principles, "I authorize you to give him the name of ter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall re-At the return of the Bourbons, in 1814, the blessed Savior; they are a part of his sermon on ward thee openly." These are the words of the charter of that period, while it nominally recognized Catholicism as the religion of the State, or spoken. In this sermon, many important duallowed every man "with equal liberty to pro-fless his religion, and obtain for his creed the prayer, secret prayer. This shall occupy our attention a few moments. And let us consider,

After the defeat of Waterloo and the restora- I. The duty itself: prayer, secret prayer; tion, the Catholics broke out in mobs at Nismes "But thou, when thou prayest," &c. By secret ogress of Reformation has been characterized and other places, murdered several Protestants, prayer, I do not mean that inward groaning or events of more thrilling interest. In many of e States of Germany, Switzerland, England powers, though somewhat tardy, were too much and is so, in a greater or less degree, with the indebted to Protestant England, and too much soul that is alive to God and religion. Neither Holland, after a comparatively short struggle, abtained a decided ascendency; in Italy and am, its more feeble efforts were crushed by Inquisition, but in France its existence has each the price of an unparalleled struggle of center the price of an unparalleled struggle of center to rotestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent england. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent england. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent england. It is affected to Protestant England, and too much and tengent england. It is affected to Protestant england to Protestant England, and too much and tengent england. It is affected to Protestant england to Protestant X. It cannot be denied, however, that the gen- growth in grace. But I mean that act of religious eral policy of the Bourbons was, as far as was judged devotion, which requires seclusion from the noise safe, quite in favor of the established Church. The and bustle of the world; a set time; prostration and of wives and emitter, and tried to tendency was to return to the ancient regime, and of body; putting our desires into words, and oftheir submission to the views of the clergy has been enumerated by some among the causes of their downfall. The Revolution of 1830 was a tification, intending that he, and he only, should second boon to Protestantism. Its charter rejected see and hear us.

ligion of the state, and the administration of the Orleans dynasty has been far more impartial.—

11. The manner of secret player, thy closet, &c.

12. Be deeply impressed with its importance.—

13. Without in the manner of secret player, the content of the player in the manner of secret player.

when it burst forth with renewed vigor. To It is true the Queen is a very zealous Catholic, Without it, religion cannot be enjoyed. Without it, the men of the world, its continued vitality was a mystery, but to Christians it was only the realization of the promise, "Lo, I am with you to the end."

My respect to the world, its continued vitality was a mystery, but to Christians it was only the realization of the promise, "Lo, I am with you to the end."

My respect to the throne, are Protestants, and the latter, hearts; and may they be so impressed, that we

> ceptable prayer, irrespective of time or place, The policy of the government of the Protest- than any human being; for he had not, like man, ant minister, Guizot, while it is cautiously con- a depraved nature, and had never sinned; neverservative, as a necessary consequence its dis- theless, he retired for prayer. "And it came to tinctive character is conciliatory toward all class-es, and perhaps more so to the Catholic, as the he ceased, one of his disciples said unto him, majority. It is probable that the charges which teach us to pray, as John also taught his discihave latterly been made of inconsistency in the ples." Luke 11:1. He withdrew himself into minister, and an undue bias in this respect, owing the wilderness and prayed. "He went out into to this natural cause, may have some foundation.
>
> Yet France is religiously one of the most free prayer to God." Luke 6: 12. He got up a great countries in Europe. The affair of the mission- while before day, and went away and prayed .aries of the Pacific would never have taken the He went away and prayed three times, saying turn it has, had not the Jesuits artfully managed the same words. Matt. 26:38-44. Christ is o enlist the national pride in the matter; but their our pattern, and we should imitate him in prayer

> late desperate attempt to obtain the control of education in France, through the eloquent appeals of Messrs. Quinet, Michelet, and others, the Scriptures, with secret devotions, when prachas sustained a signal defeat. The careless in ticable. Self-examination is a duty, and a duty fidelity of many of the higher ranks, and liberal which it is not safe to neglect; and how proper courtesy of all classes, are doing much to break to connect it with secret prayer. Reading the up the old system, and soften the asperities of Scriptures too, is a duty; a duty that cannot be religious differences, more particularly in the neglected without great loss to the soul; and is it capital. The influence of various causes has also not proper that the performance of this duty be

> elevated the moral and intellectual characters of connected with prayer, secret prayer even? the clergy of the Catholic Church. Few Prot- 4. Pour out your heart before God .- It is not estants can become immediately acquainted with enough that we enter into our closets, kneel bethe most estimable members, and not have the fore God, and repeat some good words; all this a conviction forced upon them, that with all her wicked man can do; but to this internal form, faults, she is yet training some sincere Christians, there must be added internal exercise there who, in the way of their fathers, will yet reach must be a sense of dependance and wan ; "the the better land. Whether she is to be gradually heart talking with God." Saying prayers, meresupplanted by the disciples of the Reformation, ly, does not satisfy the Christian, or even the or whether she is to be regenerated and purified awakened sinner; no, he wants to have his heart and again to produce men worthy to tread in the feel what his lips express. Though thought be footsteps of Paschal and Fenelon, is yet to be broken, language lame, yet he desires to feel, developed in the dealings of a mysterious Provi- and to feel humble, penitent, and broken hearted dence. One thing is certain, the friends of evan- before God. It is not always easy to express our gelical religion have never been so sanguine.—
>
> The present state of the Reformed Church is one tercession for us with groanings that cannot be of remarkable prosperity. The Protestants of uttered. Rom. 8:16. But the more definite France are variously estimated at from one and the object for which we pray, the less difficulty a half to two millions, and the number of their there is in expressing ourselves in prayer; and pastors, is seven hundred and ten, of whom two the more deeply interested we are in the accomhundred and forty are Lutherans, the whole of plishment of an object, the less careful we are to whom are maintained by the government at an expense, during the last year, of 1,250,000 great. How does the mother pray for her sick francs. Though many of these are rationalists, and dying child? Is she careful to dress up her yet more than half their number are now decid-language, and appear great or learned? No; edly evangelical. At a late meeting of the she presents the object of her desires directly to French and Foreign Bible Society, one of the of- the Father of mercies, and with all the earnestficers stated the cheering fact, that within twenty ness and simplicity imaginable, amid tears and years there had been nearly three million copies sobs, pours out her heart before God. In most of of the Scriptures distributed in France. Several the prayers recorded in the Bible, there is one organizations in this country, Switzerland, Eng. specific object in view, and for this the supplicant land and the United States, are assisting in the pleads, with an earnestness that should ever char-

good work of disseminating the word of life, by employing pious persons who go about from place to place, in the habits of the peasantry, faith, it is impossible to please him; he that compared to place him; he that compared to place him; he that compared to please him; he that compare selling Bibles at reduced prices, visiting, reading, eth to God, must believe that he is, and that he and conversing religiously, wherever there is an is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." opportunity. About two hundred of these col- Heb. 11:6. It is not enough that we have porteurs are employed. Never was there such a faith in an absolute God, that is, in God the demand upon the different Protestant societies as Father, aside from a Mediator; no, we must have in the present year. I am informed that there faith in the God-man, or God manifest in the are openings for two hundred more laborers, if flesh; faith in the crucified. Says Christ, "Ye there were funds. It is said that forty villages have almost unanimously embraced Protestantism

The eye of the mind must be placed on God the the last year. Never shall I forget the scene at Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. the anniversary of the Societe Evangelique, when Christ must be received into the heart as prophet, after the report had been read, the Rev. F. Mo- priest and king; he must be worshipped " as God

nod rose and gave out a hymn of thanks, and the over all, blessed for ever." whole audience mingled their praises together. The worship of God has ever been by sacri-There was scarcely a dry eye in the vast assem- fice. "By faith, Abel offered unto God a more bly. Surely if the blood of the martyrs is the excellent sacrifice than Cain, by which he obseed of the church, France is yet to produce a noble harvest.

Yours, very faithfully,

J. W. C.

Tained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts." Heb. 11:4. The worship of God by sacrifice, or prayer to God with faith in

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1846. Jesus' name, was shadowed forth by the taber- other as they were also known, only more famil-

nacle and temple services. The worshippers of God, under the Mosaic dispensation, sprinkled the blood of the victim upon the mercy seat, and there God, met them. So we come to God in the name of Christ, with faith in the merits of his world is my parish," and could the subject of these remarks have lived to a still more advan-

sponsible character. Secret prayer prepares for the right discharge of the duties which grow out of these several relations; or rather God, through the medium of secret prayer, imparts supernature and the right discharge of the duties which grow out of these several relations; or rather God, through the medium of secret prayer, imparts supernature and the right discharge of constructed and launched, but it wanted some daring spirit, like Columbus, to performance of construction. performance of open duties. With this aid, du- stand at the helm, and brave the storms and danties are performed with more care and delight to gers of the trackless deep; it wanted some one

closet, in answer to earnest, believing prayer, ty beam forth from his countenance, as the thought that God gives the victory. Troubles, too, are first flashes across his soul. I see him enter the lot of the Christian; "man is born to trouble;" the ship, seize the helm, and after coasting for a and these sometimes roll over him like season in the British seas, he bends his course mighty waters; and were it not for a throne of across the stormy Atlantic, to the wilds of Amergrace, he would sink beneath their surface; but ica. Such men as Asbury, Boardman, Pilmoor, he enters into his closet, and pours out his heart and Whatcoat, constitute the crew. A few before Him, who says, "Peace, be still; and weeks elapse, and they are traversing the vast there is a great calm." It is in answer to continent of the new world. From Georgia to

efits are great, but this is above all the rest.—
When the storms of life shall be over, when the last tear shall be shed, and the last groan shall ed in organizing the M. E. Church at the Christescape his bosom, to be admitted into heaven, mas Conference in Baltimore, 1784. He was and receive a crown of glory, will be the reward elected one of its Bishops, and thus became idenof the Christian.

For the Herald and Journal. DR. COKE.

Lately perusing the life of Dr. Coke, the writ-was so charmed with the spirit of that man, now with God, that his pen was almost insensito the West India Islands. Here he opened bly put to the paper to write a few lines for the public: Though this star of the first magnitude was many years ago taken from the church militant, and his adventurous narrative has been laid before the world by his excellent biographer, of the poor. Dr. Coke was the man to plead for yet so interesting were the events of that life that we can hardly become weary of beholding By his talents and affability, he moved the heart its excellencies. I purpose in this article to notice briefly some of the events of his protracted and laborious pilgrimage. He was born at Brecon, in South Wales, on the 9th of Sept., 1747. Of his juvenile life we are unhappily deprived of any memorials by which we can be inducted into its animated scenes. He probably, however, was early impressed with those solemn truths that would naturally flow from the exemplary piety of a parent. The seeds of virtue planted in the virgin soil of his heart, though endangered in the virgin soil of his heart, though endangered for a time, produced in after years a luxuriant harvest. A certain tenderness and kind feeling seem to have characterized his whole life, from which there might have been anticipated results the most cheering. As was customary in that country, and in those times, the village parson that the description of the youth the education of the youth the youth the education of the youth the youth the youth the youth the education of the youth the My space in this brief communication will not allow me now to enter into details of the banishments, and the tortures, the imprisonments, and the tortures, the imprisonments, and the tortures, the sieges and battles against fearful odds in the desolating wars of religion, the mercilees dragonades, the cruelties of the blood thirsty soldiery, who hunted the faithment of the blood thirsty soldiery, who hunted the faithment of the blood thirsty soldiery, who hunted the faithment of the blood thirsty soldiery are and twenty of the peers and twenty of the position and have already such and have already such and have already such a little shall no longer neglect the important duty.

2. Have fixed times for retirement; morning and the tortures, the missionary work. Nova Scotia was evangelized which there might have been anticipated results them has brought some of the best heads and which there might have been anticipated results in the missionary work. Nova Scotia was evangelized by this great apostle to the Gentiles. The United shall no longer neglect the important duty.

2. Have fixed times for retirement; morning and evening in particular. Were our hearts right with God, and did we often lift out do with the education of the youth Such was the case particularly in Wales, and it was the lot of Dr. Coke to fall under the influence of the peers and twenty of the present that fifteen of the peers and twenty of the present them to details of the blanks and the tortures, the most cheering. As was customary in that direct political power of the work in the most cheering. As was customary in the direct political power of the work in the most cheering. As was customary in the most cheering. As was customary in the devention of the youth by this great apostle to the Gentiles. The United Such which there might have been anticipated results.

2. Have fixed times for retirement; morning the most of the with God, and did we often life out them has brought w

> then young, and surrounded by depraved example, he was unable to stand. Pope has said-

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien As to be hated needs but to be seen; But seen too oft, familiar with its face, We first endnre, then pity, then embrace."

Young Coke realized the truth of this sentiment. He was borne downward by the strong A few faithful missionaries were embarked tide of evil, and embraced the perverse senti- with him, in the year 1814, and they stood off ments of infidelity. The being of a God was strongly doubted by him. He found himself an ly on till they had turned the Cape of Good enigma in the world, being unable to determine Hope, and with hardly an intimation of such a how he came here and to what bourne he tended. fate, before the alarming intelligence broke on Some time elapsed, while he cherished such the ear of the disconsolate missionaries, that Dr. views, and addicted himself to practices that very Coke was already dead. On the previous evenaturally flow from such theory. But the heart ning he enjoyed nearly his usual health, and in can never rest in the midst of such base and the morning he was found a lifeless corpse on short-lived pleasure. The immortal spirit craves the cabin floor. His companions were assent some more substantial enjoyment. He felt the to consult on the mode of his hurial. It had been wretchedness of his situation more keenly per-haps than most, and, with the apostle, was eagerly in Brecon, but that was now plainly impractican search of some balm by which a wounded ble. Hence, having obtained liberty of the capspirit could be healed. The writings of Sher- tain, they made due arrangements to celebrate his eyes, the shackles of sin were thrown off, mains to the deep. All were assembled on deck, and he felt and declared himself a convert to the just as the sun was pouring his last golden beams gospel of God. He passed, after this, through over the vast waste of waters. (The decline of 1775, he was made "Doctor of Civil Law," by closed in a coffin, in which were laid four cannon his "Alma Mater." Various circumstances led balls, rested on the ship's side. All was now sihim to seek a place in the Established Church of lent. The awning was spread, and the soldiers a season of solicitude, he was favored with the rial. Mr. Harvard, the friend of Dr. Coke, then curacy of South Petherton. Here he fondly stood up and read the solemn burial service of hoped to fill up the residue of his allotted days the Church of England, and they sung the hymn with usefulness and in peace.

But as he felt more fully the vast responsibiliy of the clerical office, and the worth of undyng souls, he began to grow more zealous, and while deep feeling pervaded the assembly. After adopted the extemporaneous mode of preaching this the coffin was moved from its resting place practised by the Wesleyan Methodists. This, and lowered down to the water, where that loved however, so aroused the peculiar feelings of the form it enclosed sunk to rise no more till the High Churchmen that a violent persecution was "sea shall give up the dead that are in it." soon excited, by which he was compelled to leave Chicopee, Mass, July 21.

his curacy.

He wandered for a season, like a bird without home or resting place. But he was soon visited by the Rev. John Wesley, at Taunton, with whose religious sentiments he had become familiar by

blood, and there God meets us.

III. The benefits of secret prayer. "Thy Father, which seuth in secret, shall reward thee openly."

1. It prepares for open duties. These are numerous and important. Rulers, ministers, parents and guardians, teachers, &c.; these, all these have duties to perform, open duties of a responsible character. Secret prayer prepare for anity in which the work at home was to stand on ourselves, with more profit to others, and more acceptability to God, our final judge. It is in the closet,

2. We obtain victory over our foes, and aetto-erance out of our troubles. The foes of the Christian are numerous and powerful; and it is in the the fire kindle in his eye, and a peculiar benigni-

1. 16. Himooid

prayer, that the humble, believing soul,

3. Will be admitted into heaven. Other beneats, they wade and swim the streams, clamber ests, they wade and swim the streams, clamber tified with the interests of Methodism this side the great water. But a single continent could not contain a man of such enlarged soul. Like the spirit of the storm, he was seen boldly careering upon the great deep. Eighteen times he crossed the sea that divides us from Europe, in accomplishing his labor of love. In one of those voyages, a mysterious Providence loosed the winds from their caverns, and permitted their fury to drive the bark on which he was voyaging gospel message to the slaves and the masters. In some of the islands the word had free course and was glorified; but in others the iron arm of them, at the court, and before kings and senators. of stoical rulers, and purchased for them, by his efforts, man's dearest boon-liberty to worship

By his unremitting zeal and toil, he awakened, during his life, a spirit of missionary enterprise among the Wesleyan Methodists that is destined to live and to embalm the memory of Coke, so long as they shall hold fast the form of sound words and the spirit of the Bible. Ireland, Wales, Guernsey, the West India Islands and

ever cherished by his pupil with the kindest re- ished the design of establishing a mission in In-At the early age of sixteen he entered the deter him from the accomplishment of that de-Iniversity of Oxford. Here the scenes presign. Time passed rapidly away. Many things sented before him were of a different character had been accomplished in the missionary line, but entirely from those by which he had been surrounded in the early part of his life. Dissolute- the glad tidings of the gospel into the "regions ness and immorality, the offspring of a bare- of Asia." He presented himself at the last Confaced infidelity, were rife in that metropolis of ference he was ever permitted to attend, as the science and learning. The kindly feelings of bold advocate of that mission. Having passed his nature restrained him for a season; but being his three score years and ten, with a head already blossomed for the grave and covered with flowing locks, and eyes suffused with tears, he stood on the Conference floor, and against the expostulations of the faithless and doubting, declared "God tells me to go to Ceylon." whole Conference was affected, his brethren could not restrain the falling tear, nor would they

longer detain him from his land of promise. ock and Witherspoon were peculiarly blessed of the obsequies of their departed friend and guide The scales now dropped from on the same day, and to commit his mortal reeveral offices in the place of his nativity, till, in day is the sailor's burial time.) The corpse, en-England, as a minister of the sanctuary. After on board were drawn up in ranks to await the bucommencing-

"Hark, a voice divides the sky,"-

Chicopee, Mass, July 21.

EARLY PIETY.

There is much that is intensely interesting the agency of a few Methodist families residing the early opening of the heart. If, under any within his cure. He was greatly captivated by the appearance and holy converse of that man of the error of his way gives joy to the ministering food. To be associated with such a man could but be beneficial to his spirituality and honorable to his name. Coke chose to leave all his former projects, and join himself with the patriarch of the Methodist family. Henceforth he was to be a minister in the connection of Mr. Wesley, and whole of after life, the source of a holy, health his plans and efforts were to subserve the inter- ful moral influence. The atmosphere of domesests of the general cause in which they were tic and social life becomes thus impregnated with mutually engaged. From the time at which he the savor of godliness, and each member of the became connected with Wesley, those two spir- friendly circle has constantly exhibited before its, like David and Jonathan, seem to have been kint together and bound by a powerful cord. bodied manifestation of the purity and power of They saw eye to eye, and apparently knew each true religion.

OFFICE OVER No. 1 Cornhill. No. 36.

From the Northern Christian Advocate.

Mr. Editor,—On this subject I wish to offer a few thoughts, for the consideration of your read-

PREMATURE DEATH

OF ITINERANT MINISTERS.

With those who believe that every person must live just so long and no longer, my remarks will have no influence. But with those who embrace the sentiment implied in the question, "Why shouldst thou die before thy time?" they may be of some use. It is of the true and faithful minister, who devotes all his time and talents to the glorious work of saving souls, that I am about to speak; and not of those, if such there be, as one has quaintly observed, who are circuit and station and district riders; that is, those who literally ride to death most of the charges to which they are sent, and who are themselves but farming, mechanical, and medical itinerants, devoting only a small proportion of their time to the real work of the ministry, and yet expect their living from the church. That many of the faithful heralds of salvation do come to an early, a premature grave, it is useless to deny or attempt to

The true cause of this great loss of the most valuable of human life is, I am persuaded, from the great amount of labor they are required to perform under the circumstances in which they are placed.

1. Every one who joins a Conference on probation, it matters not what may have been his previous advantages, is expected to do about as much in attending to his "course of study," as is required of students in our best regulated Theological Seminaries.
2. At the same time, he is expected by the

church to preach more sermons, and as good, as parson A., across the street, or he cannot sustain himself and keep his congregation.

3. He must do double the pastoral labor of

any other minister, to satisfy the church. 4. He also constitutes, for all practical pur-

poses, in many places, the entire Official Board. The duties of the class leaders, in leading and visiting the various classes, must be performed by him, or the church is left to sink in her spirituality. The labor properly belonging to the stewards, in the building and paying for of churches, and the raising the yearly finances of the church, is left to him. Here, then, is the labor of at least three men to be constantly done by one, and is it any wonder, that young men, ambitious to do all that is expected of them, break down, and either come to an early grave, or linger for years on our superannuated lists, with a broken down constitution? as a burthen on the church, and whom she very often piously wishes were in heaven! There is truth in the remark, that while in other denominations the church does most, in our church the ministry do almost

But is there no way to remedy this evil, and prevent this sacrifice of human life?

There is; and first, we absolutely need schools of the prophets, call them by what name you please, for the specific purpose of correctly educating our young men who are called to preach. Such institutions have existed in almost all ages of the church, and it is worse than vain

this subject in earnest, and have already such a school in operation, and though small in its beginning, it is rising, giant-like, to bless the church and a perishing world. May the Lord bless its friends, and crown their noble efforts with abundant success. Secondly, let the church in her official capa-

city, see that our preachers are no longer taxed with her financial interests. All we need on this point, is the formation of a rule which can be uniformly adopted for the raising of our yearly expenses and the carrying out of the present provisions of our excellent Discipline with promptness and energy, and all will be well. We have an apostolic order for serving tables, and is it any more " reason " that our ministry should leave their appropriate labor to attend to this work now, than it was in the days of miraculous interposition?

Lastly, the rage for cutting up our work into such small divisions should be at once checked. This is becoming oppressive to both preachers and people. With the exception of such parts of the work as may be regarded in the light of missionary ground, our people should have only that amount of preaching which they are able and willing to pay for. Yes, that he who preaches the gospel should live of the gospel, and that the laborer is worthy of his hire, is Bible doctrine on this subject; and it is a moral obligation of the highest order, far above all legal claims whatever; and that church which, through a parsimonious apathy, suffers her preacher to leave her without paying up his claim, merits and will secure the disapprobation of high Heaven, and the day of her prosperity will soon be far removed. And is it not a serious reflection on the appointing power, to send our preachers where there is no prospect of a competent support? Such is not the course pursued by our English brethren. And do they not prosper, temporally and spiritually, as a people? I would not have our preachers rich, but it is of the first importance to their health and usefulness, that they be unembarrassed with temporal affairs. C. P. BRAGDON. Auburn, July 18.

For the Herald and Journal.

Br. Stevens,-I would like, with your permission, to give a word of exhortation to Methodists within the bounds of the N. H. Conference. 1. Let us honestly, upon our knees, alone, and

with the Holy Bible open before us, examine our hearts to see if there be any evil there. 2. Let us, while in the closet, make a full and

unreserved dedication of soul, body, time, talents and professions, to God.

3. Let us use, in a spiritual and diligent man-

ner, all the means of grace, private, public and social. Let us not forget the closet, family, or class prayer meeting, nor the preaching of the

4. Let us watch with all possible care and strictness, over all our words, tempers and actions, avoiding all censoriousness toward each other, and all Christian people.

5. Let us pray most fervently, that God would

in mercy and power, revive the work of holiness among us and all his people, and save our friends and fellow men from eternal perdition. We are very needy; let us cry mightily for help. Let us go up to the feast of tabernacles, and there unite our faith for a general and mighty shower of grace. Pray, O let us pray, as we never prayed before. Respectfully, Plymouth, Aug. 25. J. G. SMITH.

For the Herald and Journal. WRITTEN SERMONS.

Br. Stevens,-Looking over a late number of our excellent paper, my eye fell on an article headed as above, at which I was not a little surprised. I knew that writing and reading sermons had begun to be practised a little among Methodist preachers, but did not know that a Methodist preacher could be found who would publicly defend the practice. I am fond of improvements, but this, in my opinion, would be a falling back to a practice which the discerning spirits of our fathers condemned. In the article referred to there are reasons given for continuing this practice—reasons that may appear valid to such as, like him, "sometimes practice writing and reading sermons," especially if, like him, they have determined that "all unreasonable rebukes will utterly fail to change their views or practise." With this brother I shall incur the charge of adding another to the many "unreasonable rebukes," for he seems to include in these all that has been written in "these days" against the practice. To brother H. M. B. I have no address to make; for if in error, he has de clared himself past cure-but believing there are many young preachers who, could they be made to be lieve it would injure our blessed Zion, would abandon the practice, or never commence it, I am induced

to ask them to review with me the reasons for writ-

ing and reading sermons.

1st. "The Scriptures leave to the preacher's sense of expediency, whether to deliver his messages verbally or written." This point I admit; but contend that the preacher's sense of expediency should condemn the practice. Why have the Methodist fathers This point I admit; but contend ever practised extempore preaching? Why have other denominations, accustomed to reading their sermons, laid them aside and preached extempore on revival occasions? Why are all evangelical denominations now growing into the practice of extempore preaching? Not because they think the practice of reading sinful, but inexpedient. Others watched the effects of the Methodist fathers' preaching, saw there was a peculiar power in the gospel falling from their lips, and associated this power with their practice of extemporizing. Now they are coming into the practice, and shall we abandon it and have it to learn again of them? Some reasons why there is more power in this kind of preaching, we may, I think, discover. It takes a man's gestures and the expression of his countenance, as well as his voice, to preach. The voice, when you read, is not heard frectly by the congregation. It is but the echo they get. Your gestures, ever so gracefully made, appear awkward while you are looking on your Direct the attention of your audience to some object above you-to heaven, to Jesus, coming in the "clouds of heaven," point upward with your finger, while you describe the sublime scene, ask them to sublime scene, ask them t look up-but you are looking down; thus saying of sufficient interest to command my tention. But, say you, the preacher always looks off his book at such a time. Why? let me ask. Because it gives greater effect to his preaching. The very thing contended for, and, let me add, it will give greater effect still if he never looks on again. The preacher's eyes, kindled with the fire of the Holy Ghost, will dart arrows of conviction to the sinner's heart; but if he can get away from the lightning of your eye, he can listen unmoved to your labored appeals. Look on your book, and you help him to repel the attacks of the Spirit. Another resou is, in extempore preaching we are more depend-ent on the Spirit, and learn to trust in God for help The Spirit touches the speaker's heart. They see how he feels now, not how he felt when he wrote the sermon.

For a second reason, Br. H. M. B. thinks the example of primitive preachers favors reading. I am obliged to think differently. I cannot think that the primitive preacher, who "spake as never man spake," ever read his sermons, for he had not where to write, "had not where to lay his head." I cannot think that the twelve primitive preachers. together on the day of Pentecost, had their sermons written. If so, in which of seventeen languages were the sermons written? for so many nations were the congregation, and every one heard in his own anguage. Nor can I think that Paul had a written language. Nor can I think that Paul had a sermon before him, when he "reasoned of rightesness, temperance, and judgment to come," so that structions of his Master, for he charged them, in such cases not even to premeditate. So much for the example of primitive gospel preachers. With respect to primitive Methodist preachers, brother H. M. B has acknowledged that entirely in favor of extempo-

In giving his 3d reason, he takes it for granted that a preacher may be more successful in this imwhich I cannot admit. What preachers have been more successful in winning souls to Christ, since the first sermon Christ preached, than those who have preached extempore? Again, he takes for granted that he must write and read, in order to be "a work man that need not to be ashamed." Perhaps a young preacher would "be ashamed" now, to foladvice of our Discipline, "frequently exhort without taking a text;" but in my opinion, he ough rather to be ashamed before God, who "tries his words, arranges his sentences, and thoroughly digests the whole," that he "need not be ashamed before literary critics-for he preaches himself, not

In view of his 4th reason, I will say, I have as ex alted an opinion of the "intelligence of a New England congregation" as he has, and more, for I tremble at the thought of being placed to instruct them in theology. Theology is no longer exclusively a pro-Hundreds in our New England congregations have as ample libraries, and as much study as the preachers. They have been taught the doctrines of the Bible from infancy, i Sabbath Schools, and have heard a learned discour preached from almost every doctrinal text in the Bi-ble. Now, shall a young Methodist preacher, without the title D. D., undertake to show a New land congregation what the Bible teaches? they know too well to appear guiltless at the bar of God, where, prefixed to each awful sentence, will be these burning words, "Ye knew your duty, but ye did it not." Let us not, then, stop to instruct, but exhort, entreat them to practice what they know, point them to dangers in their path, death, judgment, eternal death, but one step before them, and in the name of God bid them turn and live. Dear brethren, to-morrow we shall go to judgment, and meet every sinner there to whom we have preached. our trial, they will be our witnesses. Will the Judge ask them if our sermons were well composed? well delivered, to please a critic's ear? Were you convinced of the claims of the gospel by his arguments? Did he spare any pains to present the gospel in a tasteful dress? Well, take your crown. Tis bright, but see, the Judge holds in his right hand a brighte sparkling with a thousand stars. O, place that or my head! No. read! written on it with gold iy head! No, read! written on it with gold, furned many to Righteousness." The owner He was an aged, way-worn pilgrim, "a fool for Christ;" the renovating resurrection morn has scarce effaced the marks of toil from his brow, scarce rekindled the lustre of his eye, bedimmed with tears on earth. He advances, takes the richest crown, and shines for ever in the kingdom of his

The final reason brother H. M. B. gives, is, "the is nothing in the Discipline which prohibits such a practice. Now, if we really search the Discipline for instruction on this point, and find nothing there our next resort will naturally be to the practice of the framers of the Discipline. This would certain! afford as much instruction as an advisory rule i the Discipline. I suppose the fathers no means have neglected to give this advice, had it ever occurred to them that their own practice, attended by the signal blessing of God, in the midst of a written and read gospel, would be insufficient to ensure it, always, among their children. Again, he takes for granted, that the practice of reading sermons saves time for visiting, &c. This is true only on the supposition that all sermons must be written, and either committed and recited, or else read. From the brother's use of the word declaim one might think this his practice. This I should consider a slight improvement on reading, but I am confident it is best to do neither. Study to be sure that you advance nothing contrary to the word of God. Study to fix the points and arrangement of your subject firmly in your mind; then, if general intelligence enough, and enough of the in-fluence of the Holy Spirit, you can supply the rest to make up a sermon of which you "need not be ashamed. No one, I presume, will deny that a ser-mon delivered extempore, when the speaker is very felicitous in its delivery, will produce a better effect. felicitous in its delivery, will produce a better effethan his best sermon read. It comes, then, to this,
—the fear that he will not always be thus happy. Why not? Who controls the circumstan render him more or less so? If the speaker, let him use them to his own advantage; if not, God control them, and he knows just how happy it is best for the

speaker to be in delivering his sermons.

Excuse, Br. Editor, this trespass on the patience

of your readers. I know it does not become young preachers to write much for the paper, while interest like from the paper of paper will be the paper of paper become young like the paper of paper preachers to write much for the paper, while interesting articles from the pens of venerable fathers have to be laid aside for want of room; but I cannot look without concern upon the growing practice of me chanical preaching among Methodists, especiall while I feel that so gospel-hardened a sinner as have been would make his way down to death eter nal, treading at every step on heaps of well writte

For the Herald and Journal.

WRITTEN SERMONS.

Brother Stevens,-In the Herald of last week, you have a communication headed "Written Sermons, and signed H. M. B., on which I beg leave to offer a

introduced the practice of extemporaneous preaching!! By "primitive preachers" I suppose is meant those at the beginning of the Christian dispensation.

Now, sir, I have yet to learn that when our blessed several members of the church. The steamboats ed to the God whom they ignorantly worshipped, through the medium of a manuscript sermon ;-my impression is, that all these were extemporaneous preachers, and if my chronological memory serves primitive preachers.

It is likewise affirmed, that the "Scriptures do not dictate the mode of preaching." That they do not in so many words, I admit. And why? Because it tion. The quay where the shipping lays, is substant was not at all necessary, the thing having been tial stone work, and presents good accommodations. When the Savior said to his disciples, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel," their subsequent practice discovers to us his intention as to how that Gospel should be preached, for they went forth proclaiming "Christ crucified," in the freedom and tectural skill. The buildings are decided to precise the stranger, as fine specimens of architectural skill. proclaiming "Christ crucified," in the freedom and tectural skill. The buildings are decided, proceedings of an extemporaneous delivery. The same to those of Belfast. The well paved, clean, open the substitution of manuscript reading for the legiti- so large a scale, strikes a stranger with surprise mate preaching of the Gospel, was a thing unthought especially, if he has never contemplated Ireland but of in truly primitive times, but is one of the many perversions of the institutions of Christianity, which took place when the Church of Christ sank into a stantly being landed in America, or are seen labor-Laodicean state.

that because we are not under the circuit system, and bility, still bears the marks of great wealth and luxless than two and generally three times a week," that ury. The removal of the court from Dublin, is comtherefore we should read our sermons; may we not plained of as a grievance, by removing with it the present that " variety of matter, new and interesting, script, provided it be well studied. Resides which, if we occupy our time in writing out sermons with that fullness and precision which is necessary as about used up. I took lodgings in a private boardfor pulpit reading, how, I would ask, are we to find ing house, in Ship street. Rev. Mr. Cowry, a memtime to "visit from house to house," prepare for Conference examination, and "perform the "thou-introduced myself as a minister of the M. E. Church sand other incidental duties

selves, when ministers of other denominations are getting ashamed of it. Not long since, I conversed with a Congregational clergyman, who deeply lamented that habit had entailed the practice on precisely that of the shrewd old Scotchman, who, eing visited on a certain day by his pastor, was discovered in a posture of profound study. Well, North, he began to feel more at ease.

John, said the minister—who, by the way, was celebrated for his various readings—what are you about now! Propheseein, sair, replied John. With astonishment depicted on his countenance, the other his humble pari-hioner, perceived the book of Jere- to the Centenary Chapel, where a large committee miah open before him. Tut, man, he exclaimed, you're only reading the prophet. Weel, sair, drily etorted John, ve ca' readin your sairmon preachin, and sae I thought I might ca' readin the

For the Herald and Journal.

CONGREGATIONALISM AND BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Mr. Editor .- In the Herald, of the 5th inst., Br. F. A. Soule notifies us, that." the York County Bible Society will hold its annual meeting at Buxton, on the first Tuesday in October next in connection with upon the New Hampshire Methodists, to attend the Bible Society of that State, on Wednesday, Ang. in connection with the New Hampshire Gen-

w, in behalf of the Bible cause, a cause justly dear to every man whose head and heart are right, I move the freedom of these State and county societhe existing state of things; it may, perhaps, be shown, that, in other days, the neglect of other sects has threatened the very existence of these instituthrown upon them against their will. ed to the breach, when there were none else to enter, and saved the citadel in its greatest ex-

But things are not so now. Our own denomina tion has, within a few years, wheeled into column, and, circumstances viewed right, has done much for ify their treatment of us. Receiving as they do Other branches of the church are cherishing a deeper interest than in time past, and tempting larger action; and, were it not for the doubt, would be accomplished. It may be said, that none but a mind of "limited

catholicity," will find an objection in the "connec-tion" named in the above quoted notices. If so, there are, I opine, a multitude whose better natures have never received an expansion sufficient to sat-

Let the state of things be, for a moment, in imagination, reversed. Let these State and county societies, be held in connection with "Methodist" Con ferences and associations. Let the last named bodies permit them to convene, when it suits their convenience, and grant them time by the same rule Let them call Congregational ministers and lay members, twenty, fifty or an hundred miles, to listen to, or make speeches for a few brief hours in the afternoon. Let all this be supposed, and how fervent I ask, would be the feeling? How zealous the ac tion on the part of those thus virtually excluded? am a poor student of human nature, if that is partially or entirely refined by the grace of embers expired upon the heart's altar-if the stream of Christian sympathy and benevolence did not cease to flow, or seek for itself another channel.

very least, two days; and that of a county, one entire day. A period for convening, so selected as to Society. South Berwick, Aug. 19.

opposition, on my part, to Methodist attendance upon the meetings named. It is not so intended. Raiher above the rest of the Conference, who seem to dain

commend to my brethren in the president. ministry, the Rev. Mr. Parker, now employed as a colporteur in this county, as worthy their cordial reception and co-operation, in the work of the Bible distribution.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1846

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

Methodism in Belfast-Passage to Dublin-Short description of the city—Irish Conference—Jealousy on the subject of Slavery—Questioned on his relation to the pro-slavery of anti-slavery portion of the church-Mode of conducting cor ference business-Literary institutions, &

Methodism has greatly advanced in Belfast withi With regard to the first part of his subject, it ap- a few years. The society now numbers fifteen o pears to me that your correspondent is "beating the air," no objection ever having been made, that I am aware of, to the practice of writing sermons, in whole or in part, as a preparation for the pulpit; on the contract I have breat the excited that I am a ware the excited the series of the present difference belong to it. It is hoped, if the present difficulties can be amicably settled, and a church erected culties can be amicably settled, and a church erected the series of the present difficulties can be amicably settled, and a church erected to the contract of the present difficulties can be amicably settled, and a church erected to the contract of the present difficulties are the contract of the contract of the present difficulties are the contract of t trary, I have heard the practice frequently and ear-suited to the circumstances of the place, a still our senior brethren in the farther extension of the church will be witnessed,ministry, as an excellent mental discipline, and one which we juniors ought by no means to omit. Dismissing this, therefore, I shall attend more particularto the other practice so warmly defended, name- ality; and such, will make their influence felt for the reading of sermons in the pulpit.

After giving us a definition of preaching, which is Giant's Causeway, and the city of Derry; but the very good as far as it goes, the writer informs us Giant's Causeway, and the city of Derry; but the that the example of primitive preachers is in favor weather being so rainy, I feared the exposure, and of reading? ! and Origen is quoted, as the first who reluctantly gave it up, in order to attend the Metho-

Lord delivered his sublime sermon on the mount he are very inferior, both in appearance and convedid so by reading; or that the three thousand on the nience, to those in America, while the charges day of Pentecost were smitten to the heart by a de- for passage are much higher for the distance. The liberate turning over of leaf after leaf; or that the liberate turning over of leaf after leaf; or that the rapturous eloquence of Apollos was measured off to his audience, line by line, like tape from a yard-nearly all were called upon to pay tribute to old stick; or that the philosophers of Athens were point-but the philosophers of Athens were pointpleasantly, amid the horrors of sea sickness. Having become inured to the water, I suffered but little, except from sympathy for the rest. We landed in ne, they were, in the strictest sense of the word, Dublin a little before noon. The entrance of the bay, and the approach to the city, is finely picturesque, and presents evidence of a teeming populaclearly established by the authority of general usage. The custom house is a most spacious, and elegant the work of the ministry, and, as far as I can learn, streets, the monuments, churches, squares, &c., on ing on our railroads. Dublin is truly a fine city; I confess I cannot see the force of the reasoning, and though now the residence of but few of the no noble, and much of the wealth, and is the great theme of Mr. O'Connell's agitation. I find but little agitation at present, and many look upon O'Connell introduced myself as a minister of the M. E. Church It appears to me somewhat strange that sermon in America. It was difficult for me to determine the should begin to find advocates among our- effect of the announcement; a sort of suspicion and surprise, mingled with affected courtesy, and a half way welcome to Ireland. He had read Douglass' life, and it had filled him with a strange idea of and expressed his determination to "adopt the more American Methodism, and he instantly began to in-In short, my view of the matter is quire about it; and finding I did not hold slaves, but belonged to the anti-slavery Conferences of the

In the evening, I attended a meeting in Abby forward, and, looking over the shoulder of of not more than sixty. Rev. Mr. Johnson took m of the Conference was in session, arranging the circuits. Mr. Masaroon, after criticising me for a few minutes on the subject of slavery, took my letter to the committee, and soon after introduced me to them on the platform, and then to the brethren in attendance below. Rev. T. Waugh gave me a warm welcome to Ireland, especially as my letter, written by Bishop Waugh, reminded him of an uncle who emigrated to America many years since. After renaining a short time, I retired, being invited to atend the Conference next morning.

Rev. Jacob Stanley, President of the British Con ference, is also President of the Irish Conference.the first Tuesday in October lexi, in Control of the County Conference of the Congregational church." Dr. Newton, and Rev. J. Loomas, of London, accomAnd in the Herald of to-day, Br. H. W. Adams calls panied him, and occupied seats on each side of the president, on the platform. On being introduced to the president, I was publicly questioned as to my eral Association of the Congregational church," at connection with the slavery and anti-slavery Con ferences. They gave quite a demonstration of their pleasure, when they found I was connected with the anti-slavery branch of the church. Slavery was the from denominational shackles. In proposing subject of conversation, in every company, and with this, I cast no censure upon Congregationalists, for every person I associated with during my stay. 1 found a strange lack of correct information respecting our political organization, and the relation of the tions; and the honor, with the burden, may have been general government to the several States, and the several States to each other; and also, where alone the legislative power to abolish slavery existed.

It is my opinion, that if our position was properly understood by British Christians, they would cherish ify their treatment of us. Receiving, as they do. their information respecting us, from these ultra publications, and exaggerated pictures drawn by such shackles alluded to above, much more, without men as Douglass, it is not to be wondered that they view us with suspicion. I do not remember an in stance, in which I had a free conversation with an individual, or a company of friends on the subject who did not express great satisfaction on being cor rectly informed upon it, and sympathized with us when our relation to it was known. Some were dis posed to boast of what England had done in paving the twenty millions to the West India planters, and were surprised to be told that the act of which they boasted, we condemned as recognizing the right of property in man, which as anti-slavery men, we every where deny.

There were less than a hundred preachers present and many of them were venerable for age, and few, comparatively, so young as in our Conferences. profess no skill in physiognomy, nor would it be safe. if at all proper, to pass judgment upon their intellectual capabilities, still I will say, that they present as fine a specimen of stout, hardy, fine looking men as I have ever seen. They find many difficulties it We need more time than is usually allotted these the work, and perform an amount of ministerial la societies. A State organization should have, at the bors almost incredible. They are warmly attached avoid the large ecclesiastical gatherings of all sects, mote its interest. They have a different mode of should be fixed upon, and such arrangements made as will give the entire movement a character as emand act on a variety of subjects, and dispose of ineutly catholic, as is possessed by the noble Parent them in quite a different manner from what we do in our Conferences. There are but few questions P. S. I hope the above will not be construed into put to the vote. There are a number of the older let there be, on our part, a general rally; and let us or at least do exercise, a sort of authority jointly with confidently trust to the Christian magnanimity of those who now manage them, for a compliance in part, or in whole, with the spirit of the above sugges. to themselves an authority not very creditable to the

P. J. form are addressed, and they in like manner address

the preachers. It is common to break in upon a multitudes. There was a secession in the Methodist preacher in the midst of his remarks, and he will be Societies in Ireland some years ago, and the new talked down by one more elevated, or of a stronger party took the name of the Primitive Wesleyan Sovoice. There is but little order kept in the discus-sion of subjects; two or three will sometimes be talking at once, and the practice of responding to what city at the same time. They adhere to the estabis approved by the exclamation of, "Hear!" lished church, do not administer the ordinances, nor "Hear!" appears to me, to be quite annoying. A hold service in church hours. After the morning great degree of familiarity and good nature was man- service on the Sunday, the conference proceeded in ifested in their conversations, (for it could not be a body to St. Bride's church, to attend service and called discussion,) yet there were instances where receive the sacrament. The Ranters and New Con some of them sat down under evident mortification nection have each one or more chapels in the city. and wounded feelings.

Mr. Waugh is evidently a leading spirit; and much. from his sound judgment, great business habits, effi- The Catholic population are less accessible to Pro cient and untiring efforts to spread and establish estant influence than formerly, and the established Methodism in Ireland, he is deservedly respected Church is pursuing a systematic and organized oppoand revered. He, however, evidently takes more sition to what they denominate the sects. upon himself, than many of his brethren approve.-He is emphatically the Bishop of the Irish Confer ence. I should think him about sixty years of age, of full habit, warm in his feelings, and tenacious of his opinions; his voice is clear and strong, a sharp and emphatic enunciation, and at times, rather severe in his personal remarks to his brethren. He feels his position, and one would think he imbodies in himself half the Conference. He shares largely the confidence of his brethren, and was elected to fill many important offices, which he has done for many years. Yet to our republican views, his manner, and apparent officiousness, would hardly be tolerated in our country. The platform, I find, is becoming an occasion of discontent and heart-burning, in Ireland and Ragland, as areating a distinction in the ministry incompatible with the principle of an equality of order and office, and will, before long, meet with an organized opposition, if not discontinued. I hope I shall not be considered as having used too much freedom of remark in speaking of the Conference, or of the preachers, or as abusing the privilege very kindly offered me.

I never met with a warmer reception from any body of men, nor received stronger marks of Christlan affection: nor (aside from the church to which I belong) have I seen a body of men with whom should feel it a greater honor to be connected. On taking leave of the conference I was permitted to make a few remarks; assuring them of the great pleasure it had afforded me in visiting their conference. That I should leave Ireland with a far higher esteem for Irish Methodism than I had ever before felt; that American Methodism was true Wesleyanism. We cherished its principles in our hearts, and endeavored to spread them amongst the people .-That we were not, as some suspected us to be, a degenerate branch: and if we did not do all they thought we should do, and in the manner they have furnished a theatre for the development of thought we should do it, it was because we thought our position qualified us better that they to judge of they have evolved themselves under every form of our duty, and our means of acting efficiently against the system of slavery.

I could confidently assure them that the church in the United States would not be backward to act on the subject whenever the opportunity presented itself for acting against slavery, without inflicting a tain all that invests social life with a charm to me, greater injury upon the slave. His cup of sorrow my sufferings out array the means of returning to was already indeed bitter, but rash and severe measures, had aiready, and would continue to add griev- gulf. No intimation is here intended that the capously to his burdens. The sentiments were warmly tain or his officers were unkind, that the crew was responded to, and I took leave of them with warm assurances of sympathy and esteem. tion of a higher class in Dublin, that is in a prosper- and during the most dangerous part of my indisposi-

ation, and the progress of the boys in the different cient reason to select the same vessel, the Victoria, departments of study exhibited great proficiency. At were I to repeat the voyage. 12 o'clock on Sunday the president preached an excellent sermon. Most of the preachers were present. The liturgy and prayers were read by the preacher in charge; and the responses chiefly made by the students of the institution. Mr. Stanley is a short man, rather inclined to be portly, and though aged, his hair quite white, his countenance is quite fresh and ruddy for a man of his years. His face is rather large, eye small: and when speaking his countenance is lively and animated. His voice is clear though he rather drawls in his delivery, and is more distinguished for his sound sense than pulpit oratory. I think he stands deservedly high in the confidence of his brethren

Monday evening was their Missionary Meeting. Mr. Stanley presided-the crowd was dense, and the interest kept up till near 10 o'clock.

first resolution, which Mr. Loomas seconded, with altitude of the topmost twigs of the Milleunial Grove a fine speech of 30 minutes. Dr. Newton moved the But that the "glory" should equal that which we second, and spoke for an hour and a half with great had there seen, we could scarcely believe. From effect. He made a happy allusion to his visit to the commencement of the meeting, however, the America, and of having met me in Springfield. He cry of many a heart was, "I beseech thee show me spoke in commendation of American Methodism, and thy glory;" and, blessed be God, "the excellent the cordial welcome he every where met with, glory " was revealed. amidst bursts of applause. The meeting was one of During Tuesday night and Wednesday, there was great interest

ed. Each was required to relate his experience and it, must have supposed it detracted from it. We call to the ministry, &c. They were then asked the needed this very stage of the meeting to get well usual questions, and each distinctly answered. Then marshalled under our great Captain, without which the President, assisted by four elders ordained them our labor would have been in vain; and had we by the imposition of hands, after the manner our been surrounded with the distracting influences of Bishops ordain. The President then delivered a the floating multitude, we are confident that much most excellent address to them and the service con- less good would have been realized. I subsequently cluded by Dr. Newton and several others engaging heard many a reference made to blessings received in prayer.

There are monuments of near a thousand years of meetings, I have yet to attend the first to be injured age. The present Dean is repairing decayed por- by rain. tions of it at great expense. I was informed he intended restoring it to its ancient dimensions, and companies with tents, although most of them were has taken down the ladies' chapel and priory in or- quite small companies, smaller than they should der to rebuild it. Only a small part of it is used for have been, and many of them without an unconvertreligious worship. The revenues are large, and a ed friend. We believe, however, that nearly all number of priests are supported, who do but little for such (and we know of no exception) as did come the cause of piety in the city.

and another, not less interesting, to his faithful ser. mouths. I ascertained about thirty cases of this vant "John." St. Andrew's well is still frequented kind, beside many who were converted in the pubby the superstitious, though its miraculous virtues lie prayer meetings, who belonged to none of the have ceased. I took a drink of its waters for the tents. name of the thing, though not conscious of being About fifty preachers, travelling and local, were cured by it. It furnishes much interest to the auti- on the ground, most of them during all the meet quarian, who might be interested for hours in examing.

ining it. the specimens of comparative anatomy are very nu-lic preaching; and rarely, if ever, have I heard so merous and scientifically arranged. No place in many clear and intelligible experiences of the Di-Dublin enlisted a greater interest in my mind than vine fulness, in proportion to the membership pres-Mr. Wesley's chapel in White-Friar st. It is still in ent.

The conference was holding its session in the but I could not learn that they were prospering

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM PROF. DEMP-

My dearly beloved Br. Stevens,-Ihrough the d vine blessing, we have just reached London. Left New York on the 17th of July; have performed near ly the whole voyage under a cloudy heaven. Never did I before see the mid-summer glories so shrouded for so long a period. We have scarcely enjoyed bright day or an unclouded night, since we sailed. The pomp with which an unclouded oun on the ocean disappears in the West, has scarcely been ours to enjoy. I have been nearly the only invalid on board. For almost the first two weeks. I was an un pitied victim of sea sickness. Then I suddenly became a sufferer under severe diarrhoea. This within one week, reduced me to almost the weakness of infancy. I was never before threatened so loudly with a grave in the ocean. But, through merciful interference, I have greatly recovered my strength, and am now in better health than when we parted in Portland. The "World's Convention," commences its

sion on Thursday next. The few days that intervene will give me sor pe to glance at several objects, especially at that which chiefly allured me to this oreign shore. So soon as prospects of success will furnish data for an opinion, you will again hear from me. In merely treading on the shores of the old world, I feel starting into existence a thousand associations of history. The eventful periods of twenty centuries, seem to come from the distance drifting by me, arrayed in all the stirring reality which once clothed them. Here, the individual and social character have exhibited all their sides, black, bright and mixed. The new world is too brief in its history, to passions so fiery, and powers so brilliant. Here society, and have been roused to their utmost capability by the most furious storms that ever robed the political heavens. Never did I look forward to a voyage with so deep, instinctive a dread, as I do on my return to the United States. Though they conindecorous, or that the passengers were unpleasant for the truth is directly the reverse of all this. Cap-The conference has established a literary institu- tain Hartshorn displayed the gentleman throughout, ous condition, containing about 40 boarders, and tion, his care was fraternal. And though I found not about as many day scholars. It is under excellent a religious person on board, I found all highly reregulations, and promises great usefulness. I had spectful, and scarcely heard a profane word during the privilege of attending part of the annual examin-J. DEMPSTER.

London, Aug. 14.

MANSFIELD CAMP MEETING. Place-Weather-Conversions-Order.

The camp meeting at Mansfield, Conn., commenced on Monday, Aug. 34, and closed on the following Saturday. The site of the meeting is a delectable grove, on the slope of a pleasant hill, which commands a view of the surrounding scenery.

On entering this grove of stately trees, I met brother with whom I had parted but a few days be fore at Eastham, who remarked, "that whether or not we should see as much glory here as there, there was certainly much more majesty." This he said in reference to the towering trees, which, before put After the reading of the report, I had to move the ting forth a limb, shoot their stately shafts above the

an incessant rain, which added as much to the inter-On Tuesday evening the young men were ordain- est of the meeting, as those who do not understand on Wednesday, when "shut up into the faith" in the St. Andrew's cathedral is a very ancient building, tents. In short, after attending twenty-eight camp

There were above thirty societies represented by with these companies, and tarried with them through There is a tablet erected in memory of Dean Swift, the meeting, returned with "a new song" in their

The doctrine of entire sanctification had a marked The college of surgeons is well worth a visit, as prominence, both in the social meetings and the pub-

the hands of the trustees, but not used by the socie- The order of the meeting was remarkably good ty, except for Sunday school, as it has been super- I discovered nothing among the thousands of specseded by the Centenary chapel on Stephen's Green. It tators, indicative of a disposition to "molest or make is let to the Protestant association and used for lec- us afraid;" although I have heard, since the meettures, and other meetings of that society. The house ing, that many of the sons of Belial were posted for poor widows contains several inmates, who are along the highways and by-ways leading to the camp supported by charity contributions and collections. ground, where they were variously employed in They cherish a great veneration for the old chapel, their master's service. And what is singularly strange and its being vacated as a place of worship has is, many well-disposed persons, who know but little been a cause of great complaint by some. In a few of camp-meetings by observation, and nothing by acyears the lease will run out, when it will pass out of tual participation in their peculiar privileges and the hands of the society. The house remains the heavenly influences, think them a great evil, be same, as to the seats, gallery, &c., but the pulpit has cause they collect so many "children of the wicker been removed, and superseded by a platform. A one," and are the occasion of so much wickedness. feeling of veneration came over me as I stood near Let such critics remember, in the first place, that the the place where that great and holy man had so of- camp meeting did not make them wicked; and it ten offered a free and full salvation to the listening they were not doing wickedly there, they would be

elsewhere. I hope, at least, they will not make n responsible for all their wickedness, and for no more than the extra amount they commit over and above what they would have done in such other places as they might, by chance, have been in, had there been no camp meeting; and then let them inform us how to effect any ostensible good, without molesting the devil, and we will, in future, not incur even this amount of responsibility.

In our simplicity, however, we no more thought of being accessory to the wickedness of those who made themselves vile, than did the ancient disciples that they were answerable for the sins of Saul of Tarsus; and accordingly, with only the apparent good of the present meeting and the glory of God in view, the proper authorities were moved to appoint another camp meeting at Uncasville, to commence Sept. 14, at which we hope that all will consider that "they that are wise, are wise for themselves; and they that scorn, they alone shall hear it?

As this meeting is so accessible to all who dwell along the line of the rail-road, even as far off as you goodly city, we hope that many will attend it; and if you, brother Editor, will come, we promise you that no good thing, whether temporal or spiritual shall be withheld from you. Come to Norwich from which place boats will convey passengers to the camp ground for 121/2 cents. Norwich Falls, Sept. 2.

THE THEOLOGICAL INCOME

The Trustees of this projected institution are requested to meet in the library room of the Bromfield St. Church, on the first Wednesday (7th) of October It is hoped that not one of the trustees appointed by the Conferences will fail to be present, as business of great importance will be presented.

DR. BANGS'S ARTICLES. It is the wish of the venerable author of these articles, that any reply to them should be over the proper name of the respondent, as he himself has given his real signature. We hope this request will be regarded, as it is reasonable.

The obituary sent us by Br. Hodgkins has already appeared.

THE COMMITTEE of preparation for the London Convention, have resolved that none of the proceed ings of the convention shall be reported, till its conclusion. Our readers will be furnished with the is ports when the convention rises.

Our editorial leader, as well as other matters are pressed out this week by an accumulation communications.

We are requested by the Presiding Elder to give notice, that the Sabbath School Convention for Bos ton District, will be held on Wednesday and Thurs day, the 7th and 8th of October; place of holding it to be announced hereafter.

LIFE OF ROGER WILLIAMS .- Prof. Gammell, Brown University, has placed the American pub under great obligations for this most interesting ography. Whatever may be thought of Roger W liam's peculiar theological opinions, his memory is national affair with our country; his services i the cause of religious liberty, give him a plan among the great men of the land. The book every way creditable to its author and printer Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston.

We give this week a number of articles on w ten sermons; next week several more will be inse ed; after which we hope our readers will be to subject, it is bad policy to fill the paper with it.

WARREN, R. I .- The kind invitation of our frie at this place did not reach us till within two days, as we were absent from the city. We regret we could not accept it.

LITERARY NOTICES.

WORCESTER'S Universal and Critical Dictional Mr. Worcester's smaller Dictionary has been be the public several years, and been prized by all co versant with it. The present volume is a substant tial royal octavo, and we hesitate not to pronoun one of the best works of the kind in our langua It contains Walker's Key to the pronunciation classical and Scripture names, much enlarged, and pronouncing vocabulary of geographical names The critical remarks are numerous and invaluable the orthoepy is carefully marked, the authorities w discriminated, and great care has been taken to tinguish obsolete words from those of good use-all excellence in which Webster sadly fails. Baston Wilkins, Carter & Co.

The Magnolia, for August and September, has be issued in a double number. It contains four englaings, all very fine except one, which is only a deli tion from the otherwise elegant execution of number. The contents are various and entertain a large amount original. It is one of the cheaper works published in the land, being but \$1 per num. Rice & Short, Lowell ; Jordan & Wiley, Beston

WELLMAN'S PUBLICATIONS.—We have rece numbers 7 and 8 of the Young People's Magaz and number 6 of the Literary Emporium, put by Wellman, 116 Nassau street, New York. are filled with good readable articles, and embellis by two engravings each, of the finest execution, to be had at the low price of \$1 per annum each.

The Mother's Assistant for September is a interesting number, and contains a fine engiat entitled, The Emigrant, This excellent mot keeps all its original vigor. \$1 per annum. C. Brown, 60 1/2 Cornhill.

THE GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN HOLINESS, for Septem larger than usual, and is replete with inte It is mostly occupied with a memoir of Mrs. L wards; a sketch that cannot fail to do good to eve one who reads it. \$1 per annum. Rand, 3 Cornhill

THE FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC for 1847, 11 already been issued by the American Tract Society It is worthy of its title. 28 Cornhill.

The Christian Examiner for September contains the following attractive list of articles: Art. I. Relation of the Christian Ministry to Re

Art. II. The Cause of Peace. Art. III. The Churches and the Church.

Art. IV. Mumford's Iliad.

Art. V. Sphere of Human Influence.

Art. VI. Hopkins' Lectures.

Art. VII. Poetry. Art. VIII. Fundamental Principles of Congress

tionalism. Art. IX. Dangers and Duties of Young Men.

Art. XI. You Art. XII. Pu \$4 per an. CROCKER & I

Art. X. Justi

volume of Lect Woods, of And lous nonsense o niac, and will d The Septemb

reached us, wit

plate of the P The new editor perfectly at hor Waite, Peirce & THE AMERICA work contains, mons, one on the Hague, (Baptist

RELIG

by Rev. Mr. D.

Worcester.

Bishop of B son of the late Ber school, he exhibit father to send bim to the Montreal co the seminary of S assistant bishop, u ceed Bishop Feawi born within a stone come, with the cons the Romish church Daguous Dist Mass., has been set at the Catholic che of the Catholics of

the bishop has set of favor of him. The drive him from the Sunday morning, quelled until the aut Sabbath week the church for the purpo church bells and the out the military. T The Pope .- Dr. -" It is curious that retti, was my fellow from the year 1816 t gan la. He is an am it is therefore to be ties from the simple

though filling the wor the small parish of Is of Superset; where, ministering to the spi anxious to be taught. Swiss and French Society of Geneva ha and their field of exe They sold, during th Scriptures, and about these colporteurs bee number sold would "Our object, from the souls, one by one, and souls, one by one, an

IX." Thus goes th

equal ground, become

from the treasure while the power of the fact.—Am. Mess. The Contrast .says, that sixteen year ity School, at Cambr mand for preachers, were usually engaged visitation. But now. erage l above eight. England and the We mone sixteen years ag rapidly enough to satis

Summa Maine .- A youn days since, in a quarre

of wood, which caused Potatoes .- The Bar well supplied with pot some troubles, such a some potato fields in t so far appears fair. cente a bushel." New Hampshire

Nashua Telegraph say White Hills was never cilities are first rate, a the trip is every way de Vermont .- Gov. has been called to the roneous. He has accep

ral agent of the Centr

Education, and will rem official term no Governo Massachusetts .- B known to be at this sea The crops will be abs Fall River Railroad .-Beston to New York. opened for the public of Braintree to Randolph. completed on or before The wife of Mr. C county, was descending in a wagon alone, whe which caused the horse wagon, and expired sho Death of a Clergyman

been a preacher for more that this is the first dem Rhode Island .- Th mencement of Brown U week. The celebration the college came off the nounced by E. P. Whipp for its originality of thou

est clergyman of the Ur

cester on Thursday last

Connecticut.-We bune that an attempt w prisoner of Wethersfield warden, Mr. Walker, wi the alarm to one of the before he had done any s Dysentery of a typhoic Advocate, is raging at Sa ton, in that county, prov eral have died, and great The Hon, Elizur Goo Secretary of the corporat years old, and was a gra-

time of entering college, his resignation, he has be Charles R. Ingersoll, a been appointed Secretary The Mayor of New Har

broke up a gambling esta apprentices, in the follow His honor had previo place he was about to visit him, he surrounded the pre a subterranean passage, er the foung men when they vere appailed to see an o and gazing upon their

\$4 per an. Crosby, Boston.

niac, and will do timely service.

Waite. Peirce & Co., 1 Cornkill.

Worcester.

lous nonsense of that learned and well-meaning ma-

The September No. of the Ladies' Repository has

reached us, with a fine list of articles, and a beautifu

plate of the Protestant burying ground at Rome

The new editor has his "hand in for it," and seems

THE AMERICAN PULPIT .- This cheap and valuable

work contains, for September, two very good ser-

Hague, (Baptist,) the other entitled Death Destroyed

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Bishup of Boston.-We learn from the Alliance

and Visiter, that the successor of Bishop Fenwick, is a young

son of the late Bernard Fitzpatric. When a boy in the public

school, he exhibited uncommon aptitude, which induced his father to send him to the public Latin school, and subsequently

to the Montreal college, and then to complete his education, to

the seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris. He was ordained as

ceed Bishop Fenwick at his decease. Thus has a young me-

D. Aprious Disturbance.-The village of Waltham,

Sunday morning, a row instantly ensued, which was not prefled until the authorities had ordered out the militia. Last

The Pope. - Dr. Wolff, in a letter to a friend, says

-" It is curious that the present Pope, when only Conte Fer-

retti, was my fellow pupil in the Collegio Romano, at Rome,

from the year 1816 to 1817, when I went over to the Propa-

gun la. He is an amiable, zealous, and liberal gentleman, and

it is therefore to be hoped that he has transferred these quali-

IX." Thus goes the world; one of two students, on almost

equal ground, becomes a "Sovereign Pontiff," the other,

though filling the world with his name, is the humble vicar of

the small parish of Isle Brewers, in a retired part of the county

of Superset: where, however, he has the sweeter reward of

on the treasure which he hears some of those words which, y the power of the Holy Guost, kindle a flame in the sinner's eart.—Am. Mess.

The Contrast .- A writer in the Christian Register

y School, at Cambridge, was twelve; and such was the de-

man! for preachers, that four at least of the graduating class,

were usually engaged in the duties of the ministry before the

visitation. But now, for several years, the classes base not as-

erage labove eight. These supply Unitarian pulpits of New

Eighted and the West, and the ministry at large. Now he

says, "if there he a superfluity of preachers where there was

rapidly enough to satisfy the warmest desires of its opponents."

Summary of Intelligence.

Patates .- The Bangor Whig says, "Our market is now

some troubles, such as rust, and something like the rot, in some potato fields in this vicinity, but on the whole, the crop

New Hampshire .- The White Mountains .- The

Nashua Telegraph says the tide of travel from Boston to the

Massachusetts.-Business is as brisk as it was ever

Fall River Railroad .- One of the sections on the route from

opened for the public on Wednesday morning, viz : that from

The wife of Mr. Christian Smith, of Alford, Berkshire

ounty, was descending a hill in that place a few days since,

in a wagon alone, when some part of the harness gave way,

which caused the horse to run. She was thrown out of the

Death of a Clergyman, - The Rev. Thomas Jones, the old-

est clergyman of the Universalist denomination, died in Glou-

cester on Thursday last. He was 88 years of age, and had

een a preacher for more than sixty years. The Telegraph states

that this is the first demise of a clergyman in that town since

Rhode Island .- The seventy-seventh annual Com-

mencement of Brown University was celebrated on Tuesday week. The celebration of the literary societies connected with

the college came off the previous day; the oration was pro-

nounced by E. P. Whipple, of Boston, and is highly spoken of

Connecticut.-We learn from the New York Tri-

bune that an attempt was made on Monday, by a colored

prisoner of Wethersfield prison to take the life of the deputy

harden, Mr. Walker, with an axe. A fellow prisoner gave

the alarm to one of the guards, who shot the negro in the hip

Dysentery of a typhoid character, says the Stamford (Ct.)

Advocate, is raging at Sandy Hook, a neighborhood of New-

ton, in that county, proving fatal in almost every case. Sev-

The Hon. Elizur Goodrich has retired from his office as

Secretary of the corporation of Yale College. Mr. G. is 85

years old, and was a graduate of the class of 1779. From the

eral have died, and great alarm prevailed among the citizens.

for its originality of thought and elegance of diction.

before he had done any serious damage.

Braintree to Randolph. The entire line, it is said, will be

ompleted on or before the first of November next.

of wood, which caused his death.

the trip is every way desirable.

official term as Governor of Vermont.

known to be at this season of the year.

wagon, and expired shortly after.

save, that sixteen years ago, the average number in the Divin-

ties from the simple Conte Ferretti to the throne of Be

the Romish church in R.....

institution are reom of the Bromfield ay (7th) of October. ustees appointed by present, as business

he wish of the ven at any reply to them of the respondent, as ignature. We hope s it is reasonable.

ation for the London none of the proceede reported, till its confurnished with the re-

residing Elder to give

Vednesday and Thursber; place of holding s.-Prof. Gammell, of d the American public

his most interesting bithought of Roger Wilinions, his memory is a untry; his services in ty, give him a place ne land. The book is author and printer .ber of articles on writ

eral more will be insent ir readers will be trou-However important the

s till within two days, as y. We regret we could

nd Critical Dictionary d been prized by all conto the pronunciation of es, much enlarged, and a of geographical names. umerous and invaluable, arked, the authorities well re has been taken to disn those of good use-an ster sadly fails. Boston:

. It contains four englavne, which is only a detrace various and entertaining, It is one of the cheapest nd, being but \$1 per anll ; Jordan & Wiley, Boston.

ons .- We have received oung People's Magazine, rary Emporium, published of \$1 per annum each.

NT for September is a very contains a fine engraving, This excellent monthly or. \$1 per annum.

is replete with interest. th a memoir of Mrs. L. Ednot fail to do good to every rannum. Rand, 3 Cornhill.

AN ALMANAC for 1847, has he American Tract Society. 28 Cornhill.

ner for September contains ist of articles: e Christian Ministry to Re-

Peace.

es and the Church. man Influence.

ctures. tal Principles of Congrega-

Duties of Young Men.

Art. X. Justification by Faith. Art. XI. Young's Chronicles of Massachusetts Bay Art. XII. Publications-Intelligence. CROCKER & BREWSTER, Boston, bave issued a small volume of Lectures on Swedenborgianism, by Prof. Woods, of Andover. They expose fully the ridicu-

such as they had begun.

New York.-Notwithing the gloomy forebodings Nantucket.-Workmen of all sorts are as busy as

perfectly at home in his chair editorial. \$2 per an.

Peaches in New Jersey .- The peach crop is spoken of by mons, one on the Suares of Social Life, by Rev. Mr. by Rev. Mr. Daily, (Methodist.) \$1 per an. Chism, that place, " are banding beneath the weight of an abundant crop, whose general good quality commands for it a ready market. The fruit on a small orchard of 706 trees was sold fruit and carrying it to market."

Pennsylvania.-The Philadelphia Ledger says, the chief source of anxiety in the street, not only among stock brokers, but with business men generally, is the Mexican brokers, but with business men generally, is the steatment war. Every report pointing to peace tells favorably on the market, just as unpropitious rumors knock all down. A strong hope is entertained that a speedy peace may recommend the rehated that a speedy peace may recommend the rehated that a speedy peace may recommend the remaining the speedy peace may recommend the speedy peace tells favorably on the market, speedy peace tells favorably on the market, just as unproportions of the speedy peace tells favorably on the market, just as unproportions rumors and the speedy peace tells favorably on the market, just as unproportions rumors and the speedy peace tells favorably on the market, just as unproportions rumors and the recommendation of the speedy peace may recommend the speedy peace ma turn and restoration of Santa Annual turn and restoration of Santa Annual turn and restoration of Santa Annual turn and up and strengthens the ... act. Money is in occurring up and strengthens the fall business increases. The banks are

assistant hishop, with the understanding that he was to sucgrows moderate business, though moving with great caution. Four spans of the new bridge, being erected over the North born within a stone's throw of the "old cradle of reacty," become, with the consent of a foreign a smale, the bishop of Branch of the Susquehanna or Catawissa, fell last week, crushing several canal boats, but injuring no person, The cause is attributed to the carelessness of the contractors engaged in Mass, has been several times disturbed by riots and confusion at the Catholic church in that place. It appears that a part of the Catholics of that place are opposed to the priest which the hishop has set over them, and that the other part are in Cavor of him. Those opposed to him were determined to drive him from the place; and when he entered the church on

Missouri .- The St. Louis Republican of the 20th, has news from Independence to the 13th inst. Intelligence had been received there in eighty days from Sante Fe, stating that considerable excitement had been created in that place by the reports concerning our troops, and expresses have been quelled until the authorities had ordered out the minuta. Lass, Sadbath week the priest again attempted to occupy the church for the purpose of conducting the services. A disturbance immediately ensued, which resulted in the ringing of the church bells and the firing of cannon, for the purpose of calling out the military. The tunult was quelled by a hasty retreat of the priest, who, it is said, has finally left the town. ent out, but without gaining any information. The whole country is represented to be in a state of alarm, and provender and provisions very scarce. No rain had fallen for nearly three months. There was not more than 300 miserable so diers at Sante Fe, and no resistance to our troops is anticipated.

Louisiana.-The following is the cotton statement at New Orleans for the year, up to the 22d inst.: Stock on hand 1st Sept. 1845,

7,705 1,046,832 1,054,537 1,054,088 55—1,034,143

Stock on hand and on ship board not cleared, 20,394 Virginia.-The sweet potato crop in this State promises to be the most abundant one that has ever been har-

Railroad Accident .- On Monday last, a boy named Shaffer, ministering to the spiritual wants of an attached congregation. son of Mr. George Shaffer, of Darkesville, aged about 13 years, while on a visit to Martinsburg, imprudently attempted to jump Swiss and French Colporteurage.-The Evangelical Steiss and French Colporteurage.—The Evangelical Sacisty of Geneva have under their care sixty-four colporteurs; and their field of exertion embraces about 11,000,000 souls.—They sold, during the year, more than 17,000 copies of the Scriptures, and about 100,000 pamphlets and tracts. Had these colporteurs been engaged in making sales, they say the number sold would have been much greater; but they add, "Our object, from the beginning, has been to go and seek souls, one by one, and call their attention to what is written. on the railroad cars as they were going out, when he missed his hold, fell under the wheel, and had his arm so badly crushed, that amoutation was rendered necessary.

South Carolina. - Runaway Patriarch !- Alderman McDonald, of Charleston, S. C., having a Mulatto wife and six children, and "hitherto highly respected," withal, -bas sent s, one by one, and call their attention to what is written remning the Lamb of God." The colporteur must draw his family to New York, and departed himself to a place uncertain,-leaving banks and individuals to cry after some two or three hundred thousand dollars

> Resignation of Hon. George McDuffie .- The Columbia Carolinian says, "In consequence of his physical prostration, it is now understood that Mr. McDuffie will vacate his seat in the Senate of the United States."

Georgia.—The Savannah Georgian says: "On the in New York. twelfth of this month an inquest was held over a dead body, person of the deceased, he is found to be a South Ca from York district, and named John J. Abernathie, about fifty-five or sixty years of age. In his hat were written the follow-

Maine.-A young man at Bailevville, Me., a few bys since, in a quarrel with his father struck him with a billet well supplied with potatoes of an excellent quality. There are

Tennessee volunteers were occupied near Benton, in Saline favor of the United States government. se far appears fair. The price now varies from 35 to 40 County, Arkansas, on Tuesday evening last, an individual name I Jacob Jester, who has for some time past been residing in Hot Spring county, in this State, visited their encampment, a d was immediately recognized by some of the soldiers, : s of New Orleans papers of Aug. 25, and that the person who, two or three years since, broke jail in Hunts- "Upon the appearance of the steamer Arab off Ver White Hills was never so great as the present season. The facilities are first rate, and for city people who seek the country Vermont .- Gov. Slade .- The report that Gov. Slade has been called to the Presidency of Oberlin Institute, is erwas had before Judge Smith, which resulted in the commitfoncous. He has accepted the office of Secretary and General agent of the Central Committee for promoting National Education, and will remove to Cincinnati at the close of his Huntsville jail, a large reward was offered for his apprehension. while the revolution is going on in Vera Cruz and Mexic -Arkansas paper.

The crops will be abundant, both of the necessaries and the sius M. Clay, had arrived at Little Rock at the last accounts, rado was not fortified, so that the war vessels could not slip on their way to the seat of war. Beston to New York, via the Old Colony Railroad, was

A bale of new cotton, received at Mobile, has been sold at 10 cents; quality, milling fair. Two bales, received at Montgomery, were sold at 9 cents per pound.

Kentucky .- The result of the election in Kentucky is a Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of

Ohio .- Fugitive Slaves .- Four colored persons who proved to be the property of Mr. McNickol, of Covington, was August, have been received at the Navy Department, some exarrested in this city yesterday. They were conveyed home in a carriage, which was followed to the river by a large number.

In reference to the accident that befel the Cumberland, of people, some of whom appeared anxious to see them in the enjoyment of liberty, while others were as equally as desirous to have them return to the land of bondage.-Cincinnati

Indiana.-A counterfeit one dollar Indiana bill. names in the genuine, are near the president's signature. In tained any damage of consequence."

the counterfeit they are on the other side, near the cashier's

"The British ships," he adds, "anchored at Sacrificios. the counterfeit they are on the other side, near the cashier's signature. In the counterfeit, the abbreviated words Cash'r. have lost several men by fever. The cases were so numerous and Pres't. have no periods as the genuine have. The whole on board the steamer Vesuvius, that it was deemed necessary face of the bill and engraving is too light; but its appearance

is plausible. inst., states that the railroad from Northampton to Greenfield, good health." will be completed in all this month, to Bloody Brook, eight miles from Greenfield. The bridge over the Deerfield river will not completed for two or three months, but in the meantime the road between that point and its terminus will be fin-

Florida .- Naval .- The U. S. brig Perry, (one of the Gulf Squadron,) Geo. S. Blake, Lieut. commanding, arrived at Pensacola, Aug. 21st; all well. The Perry sailed

bed. The mayor and other officers were admitted, and the meeting of above association held on Tuesday evening, Sept. names of the young men were taken, and they ordered to ap-

should not be exposed, and promised most faithfully not to be engaged in such business again. The mayor was disposed to consider the present their first offence, and trust their pledges, and be therefore permitted them to depart, after pointing out to Kelley; Third Librarian, J. P. Sawin; Fourth Librarian out to Constitution of the control of the co them the inevitable consequences of continuing on a course Charles G. Butts; Directors, Charles O. Eaton, George Knott, J. W. Barrows, J. W. Davis, Albert P. Sampson.

market is firm, and there is a good demand for flour and meal. ors, contractors, land-owners, and carpenters, are doing the the West Jersey papers, as being unusually large this season.

The Burlington Gazette says a Mr. Burling's orchards, near who wish to see the ruins here must make haste and visit us, who wish to see the ruins here must make haste and visit us, for within ninety days the foot prints of the fire will be very

The Fall Business .- We never at any time knew by him for \$156, and another of 900 trees, on a neighboring the fall business to open as briskly as it does at present. Our farm of Mr. Haines, sold for \$160-the buyers picking the packets are arriving full of goods, and stores are preparing in various accommodating positions to receive the importati under the warehouse system-N. Y. Sun.

Just to here, and a little better. Never was there a larger of better stock of goods on hand in Boston than can be found here now, both of foreign and domestic manufacture, and never did our merchants sell upon more advantageous terms than they were last season, and they are determined to suit their customers at all events. We do not believe there is a city in the Union that offers the advantages to southern and western purchasers that Boston does .- Post.

Anti-Ruin.-We copy the following from the olumns of the Springfield Post:-

a factory was buil a few years since for the purpose of manufacturing delaines, we believe, but on account of some disagreement between the proprietors, the building and machinery were all sold, after having run a short time. The purchasers mmediately fitted it up for making carpet yarn, and after having continued the business but a short time, the works were stopped, (that wonderful law of '42 being still in force,) by legal attachment some time last spring, and have necessarily lain idle through the summer. By a letter which we have received from a friend in that place, we learn that the mill has een bought by a Mr. Clark, who is now fitting it up, and expects to commence the manufacture of carpets in the course of two or three months, and has even gone so far as to engage our friend, so long beforehand-and nothing is said about working for half-price neither-notwithstanding the country has gone to ruin. But this is not all. He also informs us, that in a neighboring village, they are enlarging a factory; though he does not

yoing only for a year or two." Steam on the Merrimack.-The experiment of nav igating the Merrimack River, between Newburyport and Haverhill, seems to be very successful. The Newburyport Herald of Saturday morning says, "The harbor and river were enveloped in a thick fog, yesterday. The Lawrence went through her regular trips, except the evening trip down, when she stopped at Amesbury Ferry, and sent her passengers, about 40 in number, down by land. She took up, yesterday noon, a party of about 100, which had encamped on Plum Island two

inform us what they make at the latter place. (and we do not know ourselves,) but we believe it is one that has been built

but a short time. From this we see that the ruin not only puts

new factories in operation, but enlarges those which have been

William Jackson, a young man, was attacked by three wolves in the woods of Canada; he placed his back against a tree, shot two of them dead, and after a savage conflict with the other, succeeded in killing that also. The skins were taken as trophies of this unparalleled victory.

An Englishman named Thomas Richardson, who arrived few days since in the ship Henry Clay, having absconded with

rolinian, Worth. The volunteers had just begun pouring

my property in South Carolina."—signed J. J. Abernathie,
Savannah papers say that the harvesting of rice has Leen

Capt. McCulloch, who left Camargo on the 4th for China, commenced on several plantations on the Savannah river. 60 or 70 miles higher up on the Sau Juan, entered that place The crops, however, are quite backward; and should the present showery weather continue, the progress of the work will ing abandoned it during the night, although their force was be much retarded. The general yield will be much less than superior to McColloch's. McCulloch remained 24 hours in Seguin's quarters, when he returned to Camargo. The city Arkansas. - "Murder Will Out." - While the of Guerrero, yet higher up on the Rio Grande, has declared in

vi le, Ala., where he was in confinement, awaiting a trial, in Commodore Connor repaired on board of the Princeton, when the charge of murdering a man by the name of Brewster .- an attempt was made to intercept the Arab, but the morning Jester was taken in custody by a squad of volunteers, and was calm, and she slipped into port without hindrance. Opin brought to this city on Wednesday evening. An examination ions differ as to the intentions of the Commodore towards San ment of Jester to prison, to awai: a requisition from the governor of Alabama. One of the troops states that Jester, on the consul at Havana, Mr. Campbell, and a box of fine cigars for The Mexican papers are ridiculing the failure of our squadron Alabama.-The Kentucky volunteers under Cas- to take Alvarado. Great complaint was made because Alva-

> and three schooners, were at Amteen Liscardo on the 11th. The Truxton left that day for Tampico. The St. Mary's and Porpoise were blockading Vera Cruz. No interest in the news

Advices from the Gulf Squadron .- Despatches from

Commodore Connor says, that "the guns, spars, shot, provisions. &c., that were removed from the ship to lighten her, on that occasion, were all recovered and put in their places two days after the ship was got affoat. With the exception of some injury to the false keel, and the probability that some o having the blacksmith's shop in the centre, is in circulation, the copper on the botton is injured or rubbed off, as stated in which may be easily detected by noticing that the engraver's my letter above mentioned, I am not aware the ship has sus-

to send her to Bermuda. Although the weather has been ex tremely wet and unpleasant for the last three weeks, the crews Michigan.-The Detroit Advertiser, of the 15th of the different vessels of the squadron still continue to enjoy

Late advices from Cape Palmas give information of the purchase, by Gov. Russwurin, of Taubou, Bassa and Little Grand Berreby-territories adjacent to our colony, and extending along the coast of Africa about one hundred miles. The colony now possesses the coast all the way from Garraway to the river Pedro, between Tahou and Druen. The acquisition of Grand Sess on the north, which is expected soon to be accomtime of entering college, seventy-one years ago, to the day of from Norfolk in May last, and has been, with the exception of the carried at Pensacola, Aug. 21st; all well. The Perry sailed plished, will bring the territory of Maryland in Liberia in continuous college, seventy-one years ago, to the day of tact with that of the older colony of Monrovia, and give to both

A letter dated at vera Cruz, toth August, and that have been received by express of the formal annexation of California to the United States; that is, the U. S. forces have Stockport, which he now represents, solicits his future see taken possession of California. This news came to the British consultate at Vera Cruz.

This news came to the Britresentative of one of the great manufacturing counties. The

to be up and doing. I now have the pleasure of communicating

the 6th of July issued his proclamation to the inhabitants of California, calling upon them to remain peaceful, assuring them to dine with the king, at the chateau d'Eau; and he accordingthat he did not come as the enemy of California, but as their ingly joined the family dinner party at the chateau, where he friend—that they are destined to form part and parcel of the was most graciously and cordially received by the king, the great federal union of the United States, enjoying the same queen, and Madame Adelaide. or wholly deprived. The same revenue laws should be in force in California as in the United States, by which means they would, as Californians and members of the American Union, btain provisions and manufactures of the United States duty free, while all other imports would pay a duty at least twentyfive per cent. less than is now levied on the same articles by the laws of Mexico; those who will not become citizens of the great American confederacy, to depart in peace, with all their Norway, all the ports of the Baltic, Holland, Belgium, Engother respects neutral. He enjoins them to retain their Alca-des and other magistuates till they should have better digested

The publication should be respected; all supplies and provisions paid for on reasonable terms, and no private property used for public purposes without proper compensation.

The proclamation is dated Savannah, harbor of Monterey,

and signed John B. Sloat, commander-in-chief of the U. S. forces in the Pacific.

Captain Montgomery, of the U. S. ship Portsmouth, entered the harbor of Yebra Buena, and issued his summons to the inhabitants of the country, in virtue of instructions from the Commodore. The summons hears date July 9, 1846.

In addition to the above news, information has reached here that Col. Fremont's advanced posts have reached Senoma, to as the Pope. the north of San Francisco. Gen. Castro. Governor of the but the gallant Colonel meeting him in person, the Mexican forces retreated.

junta met at Santa Barbara, headed by Governor Pico, pro-claiming California an independent Republic. Hereupon the Mexican Governor, Castro, declared the province under mar-

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The British and North American mail steamship Britannia Capt. John Hewitt, left Liverpool on the 19th August, and reached her wharf in this city at 12 o'clock, Sept. 3, after a passage of 141 days. She brought from Liverpool 103 passengers, left 24 at Halifax, and took on board at that port 20 for Boston, Hon, Louis McLane, late minister of the U. States the Little Satilla, on the main post road leading from Little to on the Sth August. On the 9th he reviewed the troops in the town, consisting of 3,000 regulars, under command of Gen.

The Steamer Cambria .- The last homeward passage of this celebrated vessel was the shortest on record-ten days and sixteen hours-from Boston to Liverpool, including her run into Halifax, to land and take in her mails and passengers.

policy and disdained their aid. The "Nation" has been ex

Amongst the proofs which the new government is giving of its wish to conciliate the Irish people, may be mentioned the fact that the repeal magistrates, who were deprived of their commissions on account of their politics, during the adminis ration of Sir Robert Peel, are to be restored.

The destitution in Ireland, consequent on the failure of the potato crop, occupied the attention of the House of Commons on 31st July. Lord John Russell made known the intention of the government. It seems that £852,481 has been expended on the relief of the Irish, last year, of which £492,851 was either repaid or will be repaid. To the principle of making the executive the corn merchant of the Irish nation, Lord John Russell is opposed. But as provision against famine is the first duty of a parental government, a sum of money is to be advanced from the consolidated fund, for the employment of the people on the public works, under the inspection of the governnent official, and the sums so advanced are to be repaid in ten years, at the rate of 31 per cent., the lowest rate of interest, Lord John Russell states, ever taken for works of this kind. A power is to be invested in the Lord Lieutenant to summon county sessions in district where the poor require employment, and where public works of utility are to be undertaken. This

The redoubtable Capt. Warner is before the public again, there are in connection with his secret of blowing up vessels at the dis-tance of several miles. Another candidate also, the celebrated Lord Cochrane, now Earl of Dundonald, is in the field for destroying mankind by the most wholesale and speedy process,

cry is "still it comes." In Ireland the devastation is general. Every where the root is rotten, or progressing towards decay. Science is at fault, and alarm is rife. As regards society it is a serious, as regards the poor, it is a melancholy Lord Elgin has been appointed governor general of Canada,

of Indian corn to rise from 25 to 32s a quarter during the last three weeks. The quantity in the Mediterranean is said to be

his intentions, as follows:-" If the people of my country are for The only living brother of Napoleon is now the Prince de war, then I am with them; but I would prefer peace."

Montfort, ex-king of Westphalia, who is in his 62d year.

News has been received in Mexico that Montery and California has been taken by one of the vessels of the United States "My people may expect justice and mercy from me, for my squadron. Another account says that all California has yielded only guide is this book," laying his band on the New Testa-

Cobden testimonial has reached nearly £65,000.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Com. Sloat taken possession of California.—Extension of the revenue laws of the United States over that country.

Washington, Sept. 1st, 1846.

I wrote you a week ago that our squadron in the Pacific would not long remain idle, having received positive instruction to be up and doing. I now have the oleasure of communication.

ber of Peers of France, deputies, political economists, and the following important news:

Commodore Sloat entered the harbor of Monterey, and on merchants, an invitation to a grand banquet, to be given to him

Spain .- On the 29th July, Mr. Washington Irving was re should select their own civil officers and magistrates, and enjoy all other privileges of freemen, of which they are now in part ders, the new minister, was received by the Queen.

There is no domestic news of a political nature worth give

ing.

Denmark.—A royal ordinance reduces by one-fifth the duty

Denmark orts for Sweden,

des and other magistuates till they should have better digested the particular form of government they wish to adopt, and have had time to elect other officers in their places. All property of private citizens, and particularly that of the churches, which he is supported by the Danish people, is to incorporate the two duchies in the Danish kingdom. They, however, being German, resist this attempt, and sturdily maintain their separate nationality. In this they are supported by the sym-

His holiness has held his first consistory, in which he delivered a speech in Latin, thanking the cardinals for his ele-

The popular Cardinal Gizzi has been nominated secretary of state. He entertains the same liberal and enlightened views

the policy of the Czar, which is, to make all the different people of his vast dominions of the same faith, as a step towards The Californians are greatly divided among themselves. A making them speak the same language, and amalgamating

The overland Mail .- The usual extraordinary express, in anticipation of the long delayed overland mail from India, reached England on Tuesday, the 11th inst., bringing advices From Hayti.—We learn from Capt. Devens, of brig convey is that of the surrender of Kote Kangra, which was usual tribute, or acknowledge his liabilities, will probably test its real power. He appears to have been disposed to negotiliabilities. The result of this dispute will afford some notion of the strength of the Labora government. In Scinde the measures of Sir Charles Napier appear to have produced the

Notices.

CAUTION.

Joseph Richardson Marr, late of Portland, and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chesnut St., has been suspended, by due form of discipline, from all official services and privileges in the church.

E. Shaw, Preacher in charge.

WIDOW'S MONEY MISSING.

stands little chance of ever being cemented again. At the meeting of the Association, on the 10th inst., Mr. O'Connell expressed a hope that Mr. W. S. O'Brien would rejoin the Association on the principle of moral force. Numerous addresses were presented, expressing confidence in Mr. O'Connell.

Accordance the proofs which the new government is giving of

PREACHER'S MEETING-WORCESTER SOUTH. The Preachers' Meeting which was appointed to be held at Dudley, the 15th and 16th of Sept., is postponed two weeks, which will the 29th and 30th of Sept., on account of the Uncasville camp-meeting, which is to take place on the first named week.

GEO. DUNBAR, Sec.

A SABBATH SCHOOL AND TEMPERANCE Picnic will be holden in a grove at Diamond Hill Plain, Cumberland, R. I., on Thursday, Sept. 10. The Rev. John Clarke, of Cambridge, and Rev. Edward T. Taylor, of Boston, are to be present and will speak on the occasion.

Cumberland, R. I., Sept. 6.

H. W. HOUGHTON.

DEDICATION.

The new Methodist meeting-house in South Walpole will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Thursday, the 24th inst. Services will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sale of pews will be the same day. Preachers and friends are cordially invited to be present and join in the services.

South Walpole, Sept. 3.

D. L. Wisslow.

BRADFORD CAMP-MEETING RECALLED. Parliament.—It is considered certain that Parliament will be dissolved in the course of twelve months. St. Albans has refused to return Lord Listowel.

I am requested by the Methodist brethren in this place to say that there will be no camp-meeting in this place, as was expected. The brethren are unanimous in their opinion that there are good and substantial reasons for giving up the in-

UNCASVILLE CAMP-MEETING.

np-meeting in this place.

Sylvanus Newhall.

FARE REDUCED.

stroying mankind by the most wholesale and speedy process, and his invention, like that of the redoubtable Warner, is to be experimented on by the government officers, who will then say "Yes" or "No" to the proposition.

Monday night, the House of Lords read for the third time and passed the sugar bill.

The doom of the poor law commission is sealed. It cannot survive the recent disclosures. Before the committee the commissioners have turned tail—have accused each other vis-a-vis, while the secretaries criminate their superiors, and the assistant commissioners develop, fully and circumstantially, the injustice of which they have been the victims.

The subject of flogging soldiers continues to produce much excitement. The pratice will undoubtedly be abolished.

The potato blight is general. East, west, north, south, the cry is "still it comes." In Ireland the devastation is gen-

NOTICE.

The next meeting for the preachers of Lyun and vicinity, will convene at Ipswich on Monday, Sept. 14. Text, Ps. 50:2.

J. Derison, Sec.

the resignation, he has been constantly connected with the institution.

To Rorfolk in May last, and has been, with the exception of a few days, at rea ever since that period. She was sent to think the institution of the delice colony of Monrovia, and give to both a few days, at rea ever since that period. She was sent to Clagres with a bearer of dispatches to the Pacific squadron, and give to both a few days, at rea ever since that period. She was sent to Clagres with a bearer of dispatches to the Pacific squadron, and give to both a few days, at rea ever since that period. She was sent to Clagres with a bearer of dispatches to the Pacific squadron, and give to both a few days, at rea ever since that period. She was sent to Clagres with a bearer of dispatches to the Pacific squadron, and give to both a few days, at rea ever since that period. She was sent to Clagres with a bearer of dispatches to the Pacific squadron, and give to both a few days, at rea ever since that period. She was sent to Clagres with a bearer of dispatches to the Pacific squadron, and give to both a few days, at rea ever since that period. She was sent to Clagres with a bearer of dispatches to the Pacific squadron, the Pacific squadron, and give to both a few days, are treated to find a few days, are treated to the stitution. The department of the She was sent to Clagres with a bearer of dispatches to the Pacific squadron, the Pacific squadron the Pacific squadron, the Pacific squadron the Pacific squadron the Pacific squadron, the Pacific squadron the Pacific squadron the Pacific squa

Pa., 1 pkge by Adams; L. P. Rogers, China, Me., 1 pkge left at G. C. Rand's office; S. S. Commings, Kennehunk, Me., 1 pkge by steamer Decatur, Capt. Oakes, Foster's wharf; Bangs, Richards & Platt, New York, 1 pkge by Adams; M. Bonney, Lowell, Mass., 1 pkge by Tuck; D. Staples, Lubec, Me., 1 pkge by Gunnison, care of H. Whitney, Eastport; J. Eaton, Calais, Me., 1 pkge by Gunnison; P. Higgins, Orono, Penobscot county, Me., 1 box by steamer Penobecut; T. Hill, Smithfield, Me., 1 pkge ateamer Kennebec, care of B. R. Frohock; J. H. Twombly, Williamsburg, Mass., 1 pkge by Thompson; John Bachelder, Bristol, Me., care Dr. Wilkinson, Bath, 1 pkge by Thompson, via Springfield; H. C. Tilton, N. Penobscot, Me., 1 pkge by Gilhuan, care of J. C. Perry, Backsport, Me.; J. E. Short & Co., Lowell, Ma., 1 pkge by Tuck; U. S. Gardner, Norwich, Conn., 1 pkge by Adams, care of I. Gavitt; J. F. Blanchard, Orleans, Ma., 1 pkge at 55 Court street; J. Mather, care of Mr. Wood, Centre village depot, Me., 1 pkge by Leonard; J. Grout, Jr., Worcester, Ms., 1 pkge by Marston; J. H. Patterson, Woodstock, Vt., 1 pkge left at B. B. Mussey's, care of Haskell & Palmer; R. Carter, New York, 1 pkge by Adams; J. W. Morey, Worcester, Mass., 1 pkge by Marston; A. Webster, Northfield, Vt., 1 pkge by Cheeney to Montpelier, to be left at express office, Montpelier; G. Little, care of W. L. Birch, No. 8 Hanover street, Baltimore, Md., 2 hoxes left on board bark Wyman; L. C. Collins, Stafford Springs, Ct., 1 pkge by Thompson, to be left at Palmer depot; N. Tuinter, Chilmark, Ms., 1 pkge by Hatch; J. F. Eaton, N. Lyman, N. H., 1 pkge by Cheeney; J. Milne, Beaufort, S. C., 1 pkge by Adams; are of Amos Head, Charleston, S. C.; E. B. Higgin, Barnstable, Ms., 1 pkge left on board sch. Sappho, Central wharf; M. Bonney, Lowell, Mass., 1 pkge left at L. R. R.

From the Massachusetts Plougland

[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.] BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. Lump, 100 lbs., Tub, best, ton, Shipping do per 20 a 23 | Cheese, best, per ton, | Common, do 7 a 10 | Eggs, 100 doz, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

WOOL.—[Wholesale Prices.]
37 a 40 | Com. to 1-4 do
38 a 40 | Lambs, sup.
do 1st qual.
33 a 35 | do 2d qual.
25 a 28 | de 3d qual. prime,

HAY.—[Wholevale Prices.]
Country, old, cwt. 0 90 a 1 00 | East. pres'd, ton, 11 00 a 00 00
Do. new, " 0 70 a 0 80 | Straw, cwt. 50 a 60 HOPS.—[Wholesale Prices.]
16 a 17 | 2d sort,

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

2,000 a 2,000 bits. Fredericksburgh, cash. and one parcel at 4 00 per bbl., 4 mos; 200 bbls Georgetown, 4 25 per bbl, 60 days; 400 do Richmond, 4 18 3-4 a 4 25, cash; 400 do Howard street, 4 25 per bbl, 4 mos.

Grain—Sales of 300 bbls Corn meal at 2 75 a 3 00, and some parcels Rye Flour at 2 875 a 3 00 per bbl, cash. The supplies of corn are not large, and prices are a little better.—The sales have been moderate; yellow flat, at 59 a 60c, and white 54 a 55c per bu., cash. Oats are extremely dull, and prices low. Sales of Southern at 25c; Delaware, 20 a 30c; Northern, prime, 33 a 34 c per bushel, cash.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, Aug. 31.

Come and Calves—Sales of lots at \$1.57, \$1.63, \$1.75, \$1.69, and \$46.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales of lots at \$1.57, \$1.63, \$1.75, \$2.08, \$2.67, and a few cossetts at \$5 per head.

Sume.—Sales at wholesale, \$3, for sows, and 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) for barrows; one lot, \$\frac{3}{2}\) and 4 \$3-4; at retail from 5c to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) c.

A large number of Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close

MARRIED.

In Dexter, Me., Ang. 24, by Rev. C. D. Pilsbury, Mr. Thomas Boyce to Miss Lydia F. Day, both of Dexter. Aug. 27, in Exeter, Mr. Daniel Butters, Jr., to Miss Direxia P. Hill, both of Exeter.

In Henniker, N. H., Aug. 27, by Rev. R. Newhall, Mr. Augustus G. Savory to Miss Mary J. Brown, both of H. In Dorchester, Mass., by Rev. T. W. Tucker, Mr. Seth Clark to Miss Hannah Witherell, all of D.

DIED.

In North Banger, Me., Aug. 19, Charles H. Weston, son of Eli and Harriet Weston, aged 2 years. In Bath, Me., Aug. 22, Elizabeth Amelia, aged 2 years and 9 months, and on the 24th, while the friends were assembled for the foneral, Henry Pelham, aged 4 years and 8 months, children of Capt. Wm. P. Larrabee.

J. B. Holman. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,

HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, CARPET BAGS, GLOVES, DRAWERS, SATCHELS, &C. GLOVES, DRAWERS, SATCHELS, &C. N. B.-J. B. Holman, Proprietor of "HOL-MAN' NATURE'S GRAND RESTORA-TIVE."

TEACHER WANTED. A YOUNG LADY, qualified to teach the various branches of an English education, will find employment in a gentleman's family in Kentucky. Compensation \$200 00 per annum, and board, for two years. She must also be qualified to ach music on the piano.

Letters addressed to Col. REUBEN MUNDAY, post paid,

MR. & MRS. G. WILKES BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

NO. 29 BOWDOIN STREET, BOSTON.

September.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Eastburn, Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., Rev. Edward N. Kirk, Rev. Baron Stow, Rev. R. W. Cushman, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Saml. Walley, Sen'r, Esq., Jonathan Forbush, Esq., Boston; Hon. Isaac Livermore, Cambridge; Isaac Winslow, Esq., P. Wainwright, Esq., Roxbury; Rev. Alfred L. Baury, Newton, L. F.; Daniel L. Carroll, D. D., Rev. John Owen, New York; Rev. John Pierpont, Troy, N. Y.; Col. Sherburne, U. S. A., Philadelphia; Rev. Hiram P. Goodrich, Jefferson City, Mo.

A to Holiness. A new volume commenced with July. \$1
per year. The list is now increasing. Persons applying for
certificates of agency must furnish good recommendations.
Aug. 26 1m G. C. RAND, Publisher, 3 Cornhill.

Allen & Noble,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. No. 10 Washington Street, (8 doors from Dock Square,) Boston.

GEORGE ALLEN, WILLIAM NOBLE. HILL & BRODHEAD, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND

NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

IIILL & BRODHEAD keep constantly on hand, and for I sale, at lowest prices, a large assortment of Law, Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books. Also a large variety of Stationery, including Letter, Cap, Pot, Bill, Note and Fancy Papers; Bristol and London Bourd; Drawing and Tracing Papers; Plain, Fancy and Embossed Visiting Cards; Drawing and Writing Pencils; Paints; Camel's Huir Pencils; Indelible Ink; Steel Pens and Penholders, of every variety; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Inkstands and Ink Slates; Blank, Account, Check and Memorandum Books; Portfolies, &c., &c.

out molesting the

t incur even this no more thought ness of those who e ancient disciples e sins of Saul of only the apparent he glory of God in moved to appoint ille, to commence l will consider that r themselves; and

e to all who dwell en as far off as your will attend it; and e, we promise you nporal or spiritual. Come to Norwich ey passengers to the F. FISK, Sec.

ented.

r. Hodgkins has al-

well as other matters. y an accumulation of Convention for Bos-

I the paper with it. invitation of our friend

NOTICES. ctionary has been before ent volume is a substanesitate not to pronounce it e kind in our language.

ist and September, has been elegant execution of the

street, New York. They e articles, and embellished of the finest execution, and

AN Holiness, for September,

his resignation, he has been constantly connected with the in-

ZION'S HERALD AND ceal their gambling implements, by throwing them under a | Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association .- At a

pear before justice Bennett the next morning. They came as required, and were exceedingly solicitous that their names President, John B, Studley; Vice President, Thomas Hills

of great depression in business during the season of fall trade, bees in the burnt district—some digging cellars and others filwe learn that greater activity in all the departments of business ling up such as are included in the new streets, some demol-never prevailed in New York than at present. The cotton ishing old brick walls and others building new ones;—survey-New Jersey. - Perilous Accident. - We learn from best to secure the immediate erection of a goodly supply of the Snow Hill, (Md.) Mineral, that while Mr. Lambden, his tasteful and convenient stores and warehouses on the principal wife and two children, were attempting to cross the ferry at business streets. The persons concerned all manifest so much new Town, on Sunday last, in a barouche, the horses became interest and energy, as to leave but little doubt that before winfrightened and backed the carriage overboard into the river, together with the inmates. Fortunately, Mr. and Mrs. L., with their children, were almost miraculously rescued, but the horses were drowned.

Fortunately, Mr. and Mrs. L., ready gone up since the fire, many of them, to be sure, small and temporary, but not a few of them large and well built. In addition to these, whole lines of stores have been contracted

considerably less distinct than they now are .- Inquirer.

"In Clappville, a manufacturing village in Worcester county,

nights, and landed last evening about 600 in Amesbury.'

some five or six hundred pounds belonging to one of the Odd Fellows' lodges, of which he was treasurer has been arrested found suspended by the neck in an old deserted house, near From the Army.—Gen. Taylor arrived at Camargo

Capt. Duncan's artillery and a portion of McCulloch's ran to take my life, on account of having been disfianchised of all mountains. It was regarded by the letter writers rather as an

The Telegraph reports the receipt at Washington

route from Benton, confessed that he had killed Brewster, but the Commodore. The letter announcing the foregoing urges as said it was in self defence. At the time of his escape from "a scandalous shame" the advance of Gen. Taylor's army

> out and in at that port. The Cumberland, Potomac, Princeton, Falmouth, Somer

Commodore Connor, under dates of 10th, 12th, and 14th of

Ireland .- The feud between Old and Young Ireland is now regularly consummated. Mr. O'Connell has denounced their pelled from the rooms of Conciliation Hall, and the quarrel stands little chance of ever being cemented again. At the

proposition met with general approbation.

A letter dated at Vera Cruz, 16th August, says that advices Richard Cobden .- Mr. Cobden has been invited to stand if

property, provided they lay down their arms and remain in land, France and Spain. The duty on the expertation of rags The publication by the king of letters patent, relative to the

pathy of all Germany.

Italy.—The popularity of the new Pope is unbounded, and

Russia.- In Livonia conversions of Protestants to the Rus-Province, advanced at the head of his troops to repulse them; sian or Greek church are going on very actively. This favors

Virgin, which arrived at this port on Saturday, that President given up unconditionally on the 28th May. The British troops Riche was expected to arrive at Port au Prince, from Jacmel, arrived before the fortress on the 20th of May, with 6,000 me about the 20th of August, when the new constitution would be and 30 pieces of artillery, and have returned home under diffiproclaimed, based upon the old one, with some slight modifica- culties which have rarely attached to such an expedition. No tions, which the president has promised be will abide by. Po-litical affairs in Hayti, at the present time, are in a very tran-their intentions, than the garrison threw down their arms and quil state. The French government are on the most friendly surrendered at discretion; nay, followed up their submission erms with the Haytiens, and will not acknowledge the indendence of the Dominicans. The law by which foreign ves- thorities. The governor-general and commander-in-chief conselves were prohibited from landing a portion of their cargo at time at Simly; the latter is about to inspect the stations on one port, and discharging the remainder at another, would be the Jullindar Doab, and will probably visit Labore. In the one port, and discharging the remainder it of August. The repealing of this law will be of much benefit to the commerce of slowly enough; the refusal of the Rajah of Moultan to pay hi ate, and to have offered £50,000 sterling in liquidation of his

CAMP-MEETINGS. Sept. 14, Albany, Vt.; near Br. Paine's. Sept. 14, Harrington, Me, near M. E. meeting-

Portland, Aug.

Lorin Eight has been appeared almost total failure of the potato crop in England, Ireland and Scotland, has caused the price
BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO.,

J. A. Scarritt—D. L. Winslow—A. J. Copeland (17 cts.; you can settle it at Conference)—R. R. Richards (1 entered Br. Hutchings' name in the wrong book; all right now)—J. M. Hutchinson (H. Cutler's was acknowledged July 15, last column; look sharp)—J. Allen—(C. D. Pilsbury (send all the good ones you can; the money from E. H. has not yet been received—J. Jones—D. K. Banister—N. Tainter—W. A. Clapp—E. Peaslee—S. Benton—D. K. Banister—G. Landon.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

1 50 a 2 00 | Onions, 100 bnchs 2 50 a 0 00 1 25 a 1 50 | Pickles, bbl. 6 50 a 7 00 0 00 a 1 50 | Peppers, bbl. 8 00 a 9 00 0 00 a 1 50 | Mangoes, bbl. 8 00 a 10 00 Apples, bbl.
Potatoes, bbl.
Beets, bbl.
Carrots, bbl.

At Market 1750 Beef Cattle, including 850 stores, 10 yokes Working Oxen, 36 Cows and Calves, 8,600 Sheep, and about 1,000 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—First quality, 5 50; second quality, 500; 3d quality, \$400 a 450.

Stores—sales of yearlings at 650 to 900; 2 years old, at 900 to 1300 per head.

Working Oxen—Sales of two yokes, at \$6581.

Cows and Culves—Sales of lots at \$16, \$18, \$21, \$40,

hibiren of Capt. Wm. P. Larrabee. In Laudaff, N. H., Aug. 28, Mr. Jonathan Poor, aged 39. -Advertisements.

No. 70 Cornhill, Boston.

rill receive prompt attention.
Sept. 2. 7tis

For a limited number of Young Ladies. THIS establishment will re-open after the present vacation, on Monday, Sept. 21. Parents and guardians desirous of placing their children and wards, are respectfully requested to make application for admission into the school early in September.

A GENTS are wanted to obtain subscribers to the Guide

STATIONERS, NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

THE FIELD OF WHEAT.

Field of wheat, so fell and fair Showing thus thy silver hair, Lightly waving either way, Where the gentle breezes play, Looking like a sunny sea, How I long to gaze at thee ! And to thought a rich delight; Then thy name is music sweet, Silken sounding field of wheat?

Pointing upwards to the sky, Rising straight and aiming high, Every stalk is seen to shoot Like an arrow from the root; As a well trained company, All in miform agree, From the footing to the ear-All in order strict appear, Marshalled by a skilful band, All together bow or stand

Still within the proper bound, None o'ersteps the given ground. With its tribute held to pay At his nod whom they obey. Each the gem that stude its crown, Will in time for man lay down. Thou with promise art replete, Bearing precious sheaves of wheat ! Not a robber bird that flies Finds support whereby to put On a stalk her lawless foot: None her predatory beak Plunges down thy store to seek, Where thy guard of silver spears Keeps the fruit and decks the ears No vain insect that could do Harm to thee, dares venture through Armory like thine, to win From the sheath the grain within

What a study do we find Opened here for eye and mind? Who that sees thee as thon art, Can disown a grateful heart ? Here upon this favored ground, Faith is blessed and hope is crowned Charity may find the bread Wide abroad her gifts to spread; Wisdom, power and goodness meet Beauteous, bounteous field of wheat.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

From the Western Christian Advocate

Mrs. ABBY C. BONTECOU, consort of the Rev J. C. Bontecou, of the Ohio Annual Conference, died in Athens, Athens county, O. She was born of pious parents, Joseph and Polly Connable, on September 6th, 1816, in the town of Bernardston, Mass., her father's residence-long known as a home for Methodist preachers. From a child, she exhibited an amiable temper and cheerful disposition of mind, and was ever dutiful to her parents. She was early taught the precepts of religion by her pious mother. At the age of sixteen, she became convinced of the depravity of the human heart,

" And early, with repentant tears," sought and obtained redemption in the blood of atonement. She joined the church under the pas-toral care of Rev. Mr. Moulton, of New England Conference, and commenced a life of usefulness in the church. The undertaking of an itinerant life was not a romance with her. She considered such a relation deeply responsible; and with much prayer, consented to leave her pleasant home, for the toils and sacrifices necessarily connected with a Methodist preacher's life and labors. She was joined in marriage July 22, 1836, and removed to Edgartown, Martha's vineyard; arm of her Savior, and her end was peace.—the breast of any man, whether he be pro-slavery and subsequently to Bristol, Rhode Island. In "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." both of these stations she endeared herself to the people of God. Though comparatively a youth, ner modesty, good sense, and consistency of Christian character, secured to her the love and admiration of the aged, and the respect and esteem of the young. Her parents having emigrated to the Miami country, she, with her husband, was transferred, in 1840, to the Ohio Conference. In the several stations and fields of labor in the west, her prudence, piety, and zeal in the enterprises of the church, exerted an unostentatious influence in the cause of Christ, and commended her to the favor of God's people .-She cheerfully submitted to what seemed to be the dictates of divine Providence, and frequently afforded aid and encouragement to her companion in the work of the ministry. Her society was agreeable, and her home pleasant. They who knew her best loved her most. The disease which terminated her mortal existence was lumbar abscess, with erysipelatous inflammation, which had been probably in formation for months, possibly years; but was not discovered until after the birth of a daughter, when swelling and inflammation in the side revealed the dreadful disease, which proved fatal. During her illness, her physician and friends were flattered, at times, that the disease had yielded, and strong hopes were entertained of her safe recovery. During her illness, however, at times she expressed fears that she might not get well, and lamented that she had been no more faithful in the cause of God. Still, at times her confidence was strong, and she felt that " He was able to keep that which she had committed unto him against that day." She said to one, the promises never seemed more precious to her than in her present troubles, and remarked that these words came to her powerfully, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." On Friday, the day before her decease, she said to some of the sisters, "I have had a hard struggle to give up my little family, but I have done so," adding that God had been with her in the sixth trouble, and would not leave her in the seventh; and closing with, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." She sent for her sister to come to her bedside, and exhorted her to be more faithful than she had been, saying, "The Lord will take care of you." "Praise the Lord, praise the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name." After this triumph, we were not permitted to know her peculiar views and feelings, in view of death. faculties of speech so far failed as not to be intelligible; but we trust she died in peace with God, and hope of a blissful immortality. In her death the church has lost a valuable member, her husband an amiable and affectionate wife, and her children one of the best of mothers. Dear, departed one, I mourn for thee; but not as those without hope. Peace to thy memory, and repose to thy ashes, till the resurrection morn. Her remains were taken to Xenia, the residence of her parents, and an appropriate discourse delivered by Rev. Mr. Dimmit, founded on 2 Corinthians. . Eight days after, her infant babe was laid in its grave by its mother's side.

J. C. BONTECOU

At a meeting of the official Board of the Methdist Episcopal Church, for Circleville station, held on Tuesday evening, June 30, 1846, Br. J. L. Franklin informed the Board of the demise of sister Bontecou, consort of our late esteemed pastor, Rev. J. C. Bontecou. Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, it is with heartfelt pain that we have heard of the death of our beloved sister Bontecou, whose many virtues will long give her memory a place in our affections, and as we have no By her faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, by her Aug. 24.

Bontecou, in his truly great bereavement, in the loss of the companion of his youth and the solace of his riper years; and while for her "to die was gain," we feel like shedding with our dear brother the tear of sympathy, and so far as we can, to alleviate that sorrow which the bereavement of one so dear to him, and beloved by us, so naturally produces. And may that God who commands us to "weep with those that weep," be his comfort, and that of his dear little children, until the reunion of lacerated hearts (parted by death) shall take place where there is "no more death," and may these hopes comfort our brother's heart in this dark night of affliction.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolution be signed by the President and Secretary of this Board, and transmitted to the surviving partner of our deceased sister, Rev. J. C. Bon-DAVID WAMOCK, President. JASON CASE, Secretary.

ROBERT PRICE died in Quincy, Aug. 18. Br. Price moved to this place last spring, and joined our church by certificate from a Congregational church in N. Y. In our short acquaintance with him, we had all learned to love him for his uniform, consistent piety. Though he had far to travel, and daily worked hard and long, the class room was too dear a place to be neglected. One week previous to his death, he met us there, and cheerfully related his experience, full of faith and hope. Suddenly on Saturday morning he was taken with cholern morbus. From the first, he said he could not live. The remedies applied dulled his senses, and most of the time he was unconscious, till Tuesday morning, when he expired. For a few minutes on Sunday afternoon he revived, when I had the pleasure of listening to a calm, joyful expression of his trust in God. He repeated several times, "I have given all to be where Jesus is." Praise God, he has gone to a better world. May we, when called, though suddenly, be as ready. Amen. Quincy, Aug. 28. SAML. Fox.

Moses Staples died at Swan's Island, Aug. 28, aged 94, "in a good old age; an old man, family, as possessing a community of interests years ago, with whom he had lived near three with them, as having a common property in the score years and ten. At the advanced age of welfare of the human species, and particularly without the aid of spectacles. He embraced read, country. Confer with them, I say, on the most without the aid of spectacles. He embraced religion in early life and joined the Congregational Church at Deer Isle, Me., but in his latter days became a Methodist class member. He is of pleasant memory, and his death was peaceful.

BENJ. F. STINSON. Swan's Island, Me., Aug. 22. Will Zion's Advocate please copy.

Mrs. ELEANOR KITTREDGE, widow of Dr. Geo. Mrs. Eleanor Kittredge, widow of Dr. dec. Kittredge, formerly of Epping, N. H., died in Bath, Me., Aug. 23, aged 67. Sister K. had been or am able to devise. many years a professor of religion, and for the copal Church in Bath. She was a strong friend of the church, and a firm believer in its doctrines, our country; the details can be carried out in which she exemplified by a life of consistent due time by those who shall take it up and act attended with great suffering, with unusual patience and resignation; and though surrounded by kind friends, in affluent circumstances, she "depart and be with Christ," often expressing a strong assurance of her acceptance with God, and a joyful hope of heaven. Her faith seemed to grow stronger as her bodily strength decayed.

Bath, Aug. 29. S. Allen.

FREEMAN, only son of Lewis and Abigail Pierce, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., died at Springfield, an account in the great day, and whose sayings Mass., Aug. 19th, aged 9 years. Br. Pierce and actions are to be scanned by their cotempoleft home July 20th, for Saratoga Springs, for the raries in both hemispheres, and reviewed by their recovery of his health. After visiting the springs, he set out for home by the way of Springfield, In the li to visit his friends, where he was immediately whether slavery be not an evil to be deprecated attacked by an obstinate case of dysentery, which by all good men, good Christians and good patriterminated in an inflammation of the bowels. Br. ots? If so, as I believe it must be, is it not the im-P. sought and found the Savior last autumn, and perative duty of all such men to use their utmost united with the M. E. Church, under the pastoral influence, their most indefatigable endeavors, to care of Rev. P. N. Granger. He was a worthy do it away? And allowing the truth of this and promising member of the church and Sab-bath school. We are informed by his friends where he died that he fully exemplified the vic- enterprise? And let it be remembered, that no torious conquests of our holy religion over the one knows what he can do until he makes the monster Death, and that his dying admonitions trial. In God's name, therefore, let us step proved a great blessing to several individuals.— forth. In his name let us seize hold of the pillars Thus his morning sun set without a cloud, leav- of the temple of slavery, and bear them away ing its genial influence, and filling the disconsolate upon the shoulders of faith and prayer—and heart with the sweet odor of Jesus's love. He even should we die in the attempt, we shall slay was beloved in life, lamented in death; a father's a thousand times more evils in our death, than we hope, and a mother's joy. Peace to his memory. That this afflictive dispensation may be sanctified to his parents and friends, and the church of Christ though I confess that I have delayed to utter my in this place, is the prayer of D. PACKER. St. Johnsbury, Aug. 27.

Mrs. HANNAH S. BABBADGE died in North Bangor, Me., Aug. 11, aged 27 years. Sister Babbadge was truly a Christian mother. As such, she taught her children faith in Christ. As a member of the Methodist E. Church, she loved its institutions, enjoyed a good degree of religion, and argument. Give it time to cool down, and died in peace, and now enjoys that rest which re-E. M. FULLER. mains for God's people. Edington, Aug. 25.

Mr. JOHN LEWIS, Jr., eldest son of Rev. John Lewis, died of consumption, in Lisbon, Me., April 24, aged 21 years. This young man departed from this to the spirit land in peace. His support in the trying hour of death was the Christian's hope. In this providence, earthly hopes of time, or to any considerable extent, the flow of loving friends are blasted, but their loss doubtless brotherly love,—at any rate, not of sufficient is his infinite gain. May this console them. N. HOBART.

Lucy, relict of Luther Stocks, died in this place, time or not, I have at length yielded to the die-July 30, aged 38 years. Sister Stocks had been tates of my conscience, and have thus thrown my an exemplary member of the M. E. Church 18 self upon the indulgence of my readers, in the years. Her sickness was protracted and dis- hope that I may be instrumental of awakening a tressing, but meanwhile her faith increased and tention to this, to me, all-absorbing subject. prospects brightened. "Jesus is precious," "All Forgive this piece of egotism. I thought s well," were among her last expressions. Her due to myself to give this piece of information in departure was the fullest demonstration that relation to my own private thoughts, as well to Death is swallowed up in victory." Two apologize for myself as to assure my readers that lovely orphans, at the ages of seven and ten, a I have not obtruded myself upon their attention widowed mother, two sisters and a brother, are without having calmly considered the subject, left to mourn.

enteen years ago. Since that time she has main- Nay, having done thus much, even so little as to tained that consistency of Christian deportment have commenced the work, with even the smallwhich has left the impression upon all minds that she was indeed a child of God. During a prospect of its ultimate success, I think I she was indeed a child of God. During a prospect of its ultimate success, I think I tracted period of extreme suffering from dropsy victory to God and the Lamb with more holy triin the chest, she possessed that peace of mind umph in the hour of dissolution. and joy in the Holy Ghost peculiar to the dying In my next, Providence permitting, I sha saint; often repeating the prayer of the beloved present some farther arguments to the slavehold

doubt she has gone to the land of the blessed, therefore,
Resolved, That on behalf of ourselves and of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, we sincerely and deeply sympathize with brother
Resolved, That on behalf of ourselves and of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, we sincerely and deeply sympathize with brother
Resolved, That on behalf of ourselves and of the Lord.

D. E. Chapin.

Jenksville, Aug. 26.

SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal.

DR. BANGS ON SLAVERY.

No. VII.

MOTIVES TO EMANCIPATION. I apprehend the greatest difficulty we shall have to encounter, will be found in the slavehold ers themselves-not indeed in all of them, for know that there are many who groan under i as an evil from which they would gladly rid themselves, if they could. As yet, however, they have seen no way of escape from this irksome burden. From all such, then, I anticipate a hearty response to my proposition for emancipation, and a cordial co-operation in any plan that will be likely to accomplish the desired object. And I speak with the more confidence to such, because I know, from personal acquaintance and friendly intercourse, that they do not regard me as an enemy; and neither do I regard them as enemies to God and man, as merciless tyrants over their slaves, nor as sanctioning any act of wickedness, either among the slaves themselves, or among those who rule over them. On the contrary, they wish to troat their claves with justice and humanity, to regulate their intercourse with them by the laws of Christian kindness, to provide for their wants, and in all things to do by them as they would wish to be done by in like circumstance

Now, to such I would say, Will you not help your influence, your purse, your counsel and prayers, to induce your neighbors, your friends, your fellow citizens, and your fellow Christians, to come into any measures, to adopt any feasible "the Savior is with me," "how good to plan, with a view to effect the emancipation of your slaves? If you are convinced, as I verily believe you are, of the evils of slavery, will you not speak to your acquaintance, in the spirit of frankness and kindness, on the subject; propose to them some plan for their removal; confer with them as brethren-if not as members of the likely means of meliorating the condition of the slave, and preparing the way finally for effecting his emancipation. If you do not approve of the plan by which I propose to accomplish this object, propose a better one, and you shall have my hearty co-operation, and I doubt not also the cooperation of every friend to humanity. I have given you my light, and if you have a clearer light, hold it up, that we may see and follow it; for I am by no means so tenacious of my own plans and views as to think there can be no others, though they are the best that I have yet seen,

But I have given you merely the outlines. last four years a member of the Methodist Epis-leaving the plan to be filled up by those to whom it more properly belongs, viz., the legislators of piety. She bore her last sickness, which was upon it. If you have any improvements to make, propose them, that others may examine them calmly and deliberately; for I desire that this momentous subject should be weighed most maappeared to have no desire to recover, but rather turely, in the fear of God, as such a subject, involving the fate of so many millions of immortal beings, imperatively demands.

I would not, indeed, say a word, or write a She rested with unshaken confidence upon the stir up ill-will, or provoke hatred or animosity in sentence, which should justly irritate the passions, or anti-slavery. I would, if possible, avoid all harsh and contemptuous epithets, calling hard names, all needless censures of the past, or reproaches for the present, and look at the subject with the utmost calmness, as those who must give

> In the light of all these facts, I would ask, had done in all our lives before.

I hope it is not too late to begin the work, althoughts upon it, until I dare not delay any longer, lest I sin against the generation of my fathers. It has long occupied my mind, and some of my confidential friends to whom I have occasionally suggested my plan, urged me to write, and publish my thoughts upon it. To these I replied, No; the time has not yet come; the public mind is too much excited-(this was in the midst of the abolition excitement)-to listen calmly to reason time, I think, has come. The public mind is now-calm; the war of words has measurably subsided; the Oregon question is settled, and the brush with Mexico I hope will soon end-and though some little ripples disturb the surface of society, by the disputes between Northern and Southern Methodists, yet I do not consider them of such a nature as to interrupt for any length of magnitude to prevent the interchange of friendly thought on a subject of such importance as involved in the one under consideration.

But whether I have hit on the most prope

WM. R. CLARK. nor rushed heedlessly upon it without what ap-Springfield, Aug. 21.

Springfield, Aug. 21.

Mrs. Mary Tarbox died at Jenksville, Aug.

Mrs. Mary Tarbox died at Jenksville, Aug. 16, aged 69 years. Sister Tarbox experienced beloved country, I shall think that I have not religion and joined the M. E. Church about sevilived in vain, nor "spent my strength for nought."

MINISTERIAL.

OBJECT OF PREACHING.

Reader, here is a momentous question for you: -What is the grand object of preaching the Gospel? Is it to make men adepts in geology, astronomy, or any or every branch of earthly sci-It is not. Is it to make the hearers thoroughly versed in the transcendent science of the-ology? It is not. Is the Gospel's grand object secured, if, in addition to an intimate knowledge of every worldly science, and a most thorough acquaintance with Scriptural doctrine, and a most cordial belief of the same, there exists a spotless outward morality? It is not. The grand object of preaching is, to convert men from sin to God. This, and only this, is the great point to be secured. This achieved, the preacher has magnified his office;" he has honored his calling; he has fulfilled his mission. But a failure here, is a total failure! Nothing is gained—all is lost, for ever lost! And what a failure!—

'Twill ensure eternal wailing! Many preachers seem to lose sight of the grand object of their mission. By their scientific preaching, one would be led to conclude that, in the preacher's view, the grand point to be achieved by the pulpit is, to make men adepts in worldly hilosophy. Other preachers appear to think that their grand work is, to instruct in Bible doctrine, and to show the unsoundness of popular error. Hence, they are full of doctrinal sermons. They are perpetually arguing, defending, demolishing of O yes! they are very instructive. They make their hearers interingent, discriminating, orthodox! But, alas! here they

The repentance and conversion of their hearers they do not seem to expect, nor hardly desire. Now, whether such preachers are as solicitous for the spiritual profit of their people, as they are for their favorable opinion, or their money, let themselves decide on their knees before God!

There are other preachers who labor untiringv for the moral improvement of their flock. They would have them, by all means, chaste, industrious, honest, liberal, benevolent, forgiving, amiable, in all respects highly virtuous. They would have their people, in the best wordly sense, thoroughly exemplary, "without spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing." But they do not appear at all to comprehend the Gospel's specific, ultimate, only object, the complete renovation of

Hence, they content themselves with cutting a few branches from the tree of sin, when they ought to apply the Gospel axe directly to the "root of the tree." They work upon the mere surface, and their success is, of course, merely superficial. But the Gospel is not a mere trimmer, it is an exterminator! Its incipient work is, to enlighten the mind—not in earthly science, of years, at work to change men with the grand aim is, to destroy sin-its roots, as well as its branches. And it enlightens only to destroy! Hence, its object is a unit-simple, easily understood by those who seriously inquire for it. Yet is that object important beyond an archangel's power to describe it-beyond his intellect to conceive it! The torments of hell are numberless, dreadful, terrific, ever increasing, never ending It is important to escape those torments! Equally so is the Gospel's object. The glories of heaven are countless, magnificent, inconceivable, ever rising, everlasting! It is important to secure these glories! Equally so is the Gospel's object! Let us next consider the most succesful way of achieving that object. ORION.

Oasis, Aug. 26.

THE INQUISITION OF AVIGNON.

in which the Inquisition used to sit.

flashing black eyes-proof that the world hadn't weight. "Voila les oubliettes. conjured down the devil within her, though it had ettes! subterranean! frightful! black! terrible! between sixty and seventy years to do it in-came deadly! Les oubliettes de l' Inquisition." out of the Barrack Cabaret, of which she was the My blood ran cold as I looked from Goblin keeper, with some large keys in her hands, and down into the vaults, where these forgotten creamarshalled us the way we should go. How she tures, with recollections of the world outside-of told us on the way that she was a government wives, friends, children, brothers-starved to officer, (concierge du palais apostolique,) and death, and made the stones ring with their unahad been for I don't know how many years—and vailing groans. But the thrill I felt on seeing the how she had shown these dungeons to princes accursed wall below, decayed and broken through, and how she had resided in the palace from an and the sun shining in through its gaping wounds, infant-had been born there, if I recollect right, was like a sense of victory and triumph. I felt I needn't relate. But such a fierce, rapid, spark-exhausted with the proud delight of living in ling, energetic woman, I never beheld. She was these degenerate times to see it. As if I were alight and flaming all the time. Her action was the hero of some high achievement! The light violent in the extreme. She never spoke with- in the doleful vaults was typical of the light that out stopping expressly for the purpose. She has streamed on all persecution in God's name, stamped her feet, clenched us by the arms, flung but which is not yet at its noon! It cannot look herself into attitudes, hammered against the walls more levely to a blind man newly restored to with her keys, for mere emphasis—now whis- sight, than to a visitor who sees it, calmly and pered, as if the inquisition were still there-now majestically treading down the darkness of that shricked as if she were on the rack herself-and infernal well.-Dickens' Travelling Letters. had a mysterious, hag-like way, with her fore-finger, when approaching the remains of some new orror, looking back and walking stealthily, and making horrid grimaces, that might alone have qualified her to walk up and down a sick man's country, I was compelled, by the irregularity of counterpane, to the exclusion of all other figures, the stages, to remain for a day or two in the quiet through a whole fever.

this she-goblin unlocked for our admission, and village churchyard. I love to visit the place on the opposite bank of the river. Close to this and mournful music of the winds were in unison or drink, that their constancy might be shaken attracted my attention. It was a babe's coffin

softly on into a vaulted chamber, now used as a taken up her abode in the village; without courtstore-room—once the chapel of the holy office. ing the society of the place, they became respect-The place where the tribunal sat was plain. The ed by all the inhabitants; they had been unforplatform might have been removed but yesterday. tunate, and had removed from the city of P-Conceive the parable of the good Samaritan upon to live on their reduced income in a more retired

High up in the jealous wall are niches, where the faltering replies of the accused were heard Before they had lived many months, the hus and noted down. Many of them had been band took a deep cold, and ere his wife would brought out of the very cell we had just looked allow herself to believe there was any danger, it into, so awfully,-along the same stone passage. assumed the form of consumption of the most

into a room adjoining-a rugged room, with a stranger in a strange land." funnel-shaped, contracting roof, open at the top to the light of day. I ask her what it is. She "about a month ago, we brought him here; this

The Chamber of Torture! And the roof was made of that shape to stifle the victim's cries! O Goblin, Goblin, let us think of this awhile in silence. Peace, Goblin! Sit with your short arms crossed upon your short legs, upon that heap of stones, for only five minutes, and then flame out

Minutes! Seconds are not marked by the palace clock, when, with her eyes flashing fire, Goblin is up in the middle of the chamber, describing, with her sunburnt arm, a wheel of heavy blows. Thus it ran round, cries Goblin. Mash, mash, mash! An endless routine of heavy hammers. Mash, mash, upon the sufferer's limbs. See the stone trough, says Goblin. For the water torture! Gurgle, gurgle, swell, bloat, burst, for the Redeemer's honor! Suck the bloody rag, deep down into your unbelieving body, heretic, at every breath you draw; and when the executioner plucks it out, reeking with the smaller mysteries of God's own image, know us for his chosen servants—true believers in the sermon on the Mount—elect disciples of him who never did a miracle but to heal-who never struck a man with palsy, blindness, deafness, dumbness, madness—any one affliction of mankind, and never stretched his hand out, but to give relief and ease!

See! cries Goblin. There the furnace was. there they made the irons red hot. These holes supported the sharp stake on which the tortured persons hung poised, dangling with their whole weight from the roof. "But," and Goblin whispers this, "Monsieur has heard of this tower?"
Yes. "Let Monsieur look down then." A cold air, with an earthly smell, falls upon

Downwar door in the wall. Monsieur looks in. Downwai the bottom, upward to the top, of a steep, dark, lofty or very dark, very cold. The executioner of the way into save Goblin, edging in her head to look down says flung those who were past all further torturing down there. "But look, does Monsieur see the black stains on the wall?" A glance over his shoulder at Goblin's keen eye, shows Monsieur -and would without the aid of the directing key-where they are. "What are they?

In October, 1791, when the revolution was at its height here, sixty persons, men and women, ("priests," says Goblin, "priests,") were mur-dered here, and hurled, the dving and the dead, into this dreadful pit, where a quantity of quicklime was tumbled down upon the bodies. Those ghastly tokens of the massacre were soon no more; but while one stone of the strong building in which the deed was done remains upon another, there they will lie in the memories of men, as plain to see as the splashing of their gore upon the wall is now.

Was it a portion of the great scheme of retribution, that the cruel deed should be committed in this place? That a part of the atrocities and monstrous institutions which had been, for scores ready means of gratifying their furious and beastly rage? Should enable them to show themselves, in the height of their phrenzy, no worse than a great, solemn, legal establishment, in the height of its power? No worse! Much better They used the tower of the forgotten, in the name of their liberty-their liberty-an earthborn creature, nursed in the black mud of the bastile moats and dungeons, and necessarily be traving many evidences of its unwholesome bringing up. But the inquisition used it in the name of Heaven.

Goblin's finger is gifted; and she steals out again into the chapel of the holy office. She stops at a certain part of the flooring. Her great effect is at hand. She waits for the rest. She darts at the brave courier, who is explaining something, hits him a sounding rap on the hat with the largest key, and bids him be silent. She assembles us all around a little trap door in the We went to see the ruins of the dreadful rooms floor, as round a grave. "Voila!" she darts down at the ring, and flings the door open with A little old swarthy woman, with a pair of a crash in her goblin energy, though it is no light

THE VILLAGE CHURCHYARD.

Whilst travelling through a remote part of the village of M-. Resolving to make the most Passing through the court-yard, among groups of my misfortune, I prepared for a walk, and as of idle soldiers, we turned off by a gate, which my custom is on such occasions, I sought the locked again behind us, and entered a narrow where the dead repose-"to muse where none court, rendered narrower by fallen stones and are nigh," on the end of all living things. It was heaps of rubbish-part of it choking up the towards the last of October, just such a day as mouth of a subterranean passage, that communi- would incline our hearts to serious thoughts. I cated (or it is said to do so) with another castle sat down on a green hillock; the dying leaves court-yard is a dungeon-we stood within it an with my feelings. No monumental pile, or other minute-and the dismal tower des obliettee, "storied urn," attested that in this quiet place where Rienzi was imprisoned, fastened by an genius or wealth were laid to their last sleep; a iron chain to the very wall that stands there now, few unpretending stones recorded the simple but shut out from the sky that looks down into it. lives and deaths of the humble villagers. A pro-A few steps brought us to the Cachots, in which cession entered the opposite side of the graveyard the prisoners of the inquisition were confined for from the one where I was sitting; it stopped beforty-eight hours after their capture, without food fore a newly made grave, which had not till then before they were confronted with their gloomy which they carried, and one solitary mourner foljudges. The day has not got in there yet .- lowed it; she was alone in her grief, though the They are still small cells, shut in by four un- serious aspect of the bystanders showed that her yielding, close, hard walls,-still profoundly sorrow was respected. Seeing my kind landlady dark,-still massively doored and fastened as of in the group, I joined her; in a few words, she gave me the history of the lonely woman. About Goblin, looking back as I have described, went a year since, with her husband and child, she had the wall! But it was painted there, and may be dwelling. The husband and wife were devotedly attached; their neat little cottage and flower

We had trodden in their very footsteps.

I am gazing around me, with the horror that last sickness, with all the kindness and attention

the place inspires, when Goblin clutches me by the which a devoted wife alone can bestow. But wrist, and lays, not her skinny finger, but the love was all in vain ;-the last look of love, and handle of the key, upon her lip. She invites me, the last pressure of the beloved hand, so soon to by a jerk, to follow her. I do so. She leads me stiffen in death, were hers, and she was left "a

folds her arms, leers hideously, and stares. I dear little babe was all she had to call her from ask again. She glances round, to see that all the her sorrow, and it was as sweet a cherub as ever little company are there—sits down upon a mound of stones—throws up her arms, and yells out like a fiend, "La Salle de la Question!" mother doated on." The kind old woman shed tears as she concluded, and my own eyes were fast filling at her sad recital.

The child was lowered to his father's coffin ; father and son to repose in death;—how gladly would the mother have laid her down with them. The minister of the parish, a venerable looking man, began the service for the dead; at the close of the ritual, he added a few appropriate remarks of his own, taking for his text the words—"In the world we shall see tribulation." He went on to notice some of the trials which the sojourner here must endure ;- and which the blessed babe had escaped. "Cradled in his Savior's arms." no sin, nor temptation can assail him; but his whole eternity will be a life of praise.

"O, not in cruelty, nor in wrath The Reaper came that day, 'Twas an angel visited the green earth, And bore the flower away."

"That flower," he continued, " now blooms in Paradise; no chill nor frost can there visit it; and O, let us pray, that such too may be the portion of all present." When the prayer was concluded, the sexton began to shovel the earth on the coffin-lid;-the sound seem to send a thrill of anguish through the widow's frame. Some kind friends would have led her from the graveyard, but she refused to leave till all was finished. What was there beyond its precincts for her :within a few feet of ground was all that she held

The last shovel of mould was thrown on the grave, and the procession left the churchyard. could not forget the widow and her sorrows. and many times since that day has the sad scene in the graveyard risen before me-the aged ly widow in her sorrow. No doubt she has long the face of Monsieur; for she has opened, while since joined the dead in the spirit-land, where death can never more invade.-Cincinnati Guest

GRANDLIQUOUS.

Pi-editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate, speaking of a sermon delivered in Petersburgh, Va., by Dr. bassan save rgh, Va., by Dr. bassam says:
"It was a storm of the boldes imagery—an

avalanche of the vastest conception-an eart quake of the sublimest eloquence-in a word something in the world of words similar to what we may expect in the war of elements, when

" Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below." There-that will do--an editor who can write

after that fashion may pass .- Methodist Episco

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DAVID H. ELA & CO., PRINTERS.

Vol. XVII.

A GEM F We extract, from press, the following to

Mrs. Judson, previous ago. - Atlas. Give me my With my h I've passed if Since thus Oh! let me Their meel

Falls, like a Upon my h I've not been Few suns l Since last the My lips in 'Tis but a litt But very los Though every Dear mothe

The world has By the child Thy prayers ha Which made t Which strey Which gave th On every hi I bear a happy

Are bursting Oh! mother! But if such a While at the p What are th ' I bear a happy Yet when for And hear soft ! I ever think And then, the Unbidden fil And, like a ho

And, even now

Then I am very I'm very sad Oh! there's no Opes to me! Though sunay s While love to My mother, one Were thousa Then with a cle

Unto thy bre

I'd feel it beati Once more be And, mother, to When I am f Come oft-too o And for thy For the

Having, in the pr of the more promit Coke, it may not b present to give a br And this the writer task than the form his footsteps in life, but to fix the menta man on the canvass ficulty. To give the feature, and the tru a work demanding to which he canno finer features may l unobserved, it may trace even the coar have each so arden saintly name has b the fathers in our many sons, whose li rule he has left, an

ideal" of the gospel As we reflect on are at a loss on wha acter to seize as the tinge and peculiar c It is true, however, peculiarity by which as the mainspring a It not unfrequently circumstance acts shapes the future m think the early deve a movement purely we would denominal seems to have bee this element, which gloriously during th tracted life. It was born with him. It ture; he was emph this was his life and

It is related of Re

naturally to great ac

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icated only by that anity that he so co him lamenting in o of this sad predispos only the great effort him from becoming sition was noticeab which he manifested amusements. He w back and read some legendary tales, the playmate. The op as conspicuous in the of Dr. Coke. Wha active disposition th into the games and had no uncommonly gratify. None, perh fected by the gent could, with better g such bad propensities of this ingredient of been incarcerated wi prison house would the sorest afflictions been visited. He only by keeping up citement, and the deeply fixed in his around him. He operation as he would midst of it. His v thermometer by which ture of a community enjoyed the fullest s

the pulsations of bus and around him. But strong as was cumstances contribu

feeling and action, a which marked its f must not forget that Christianity, which I to him a large sha